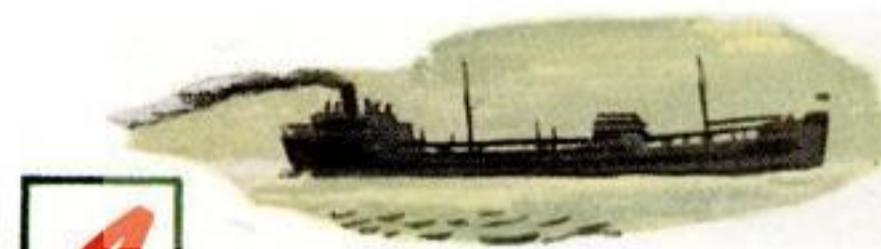
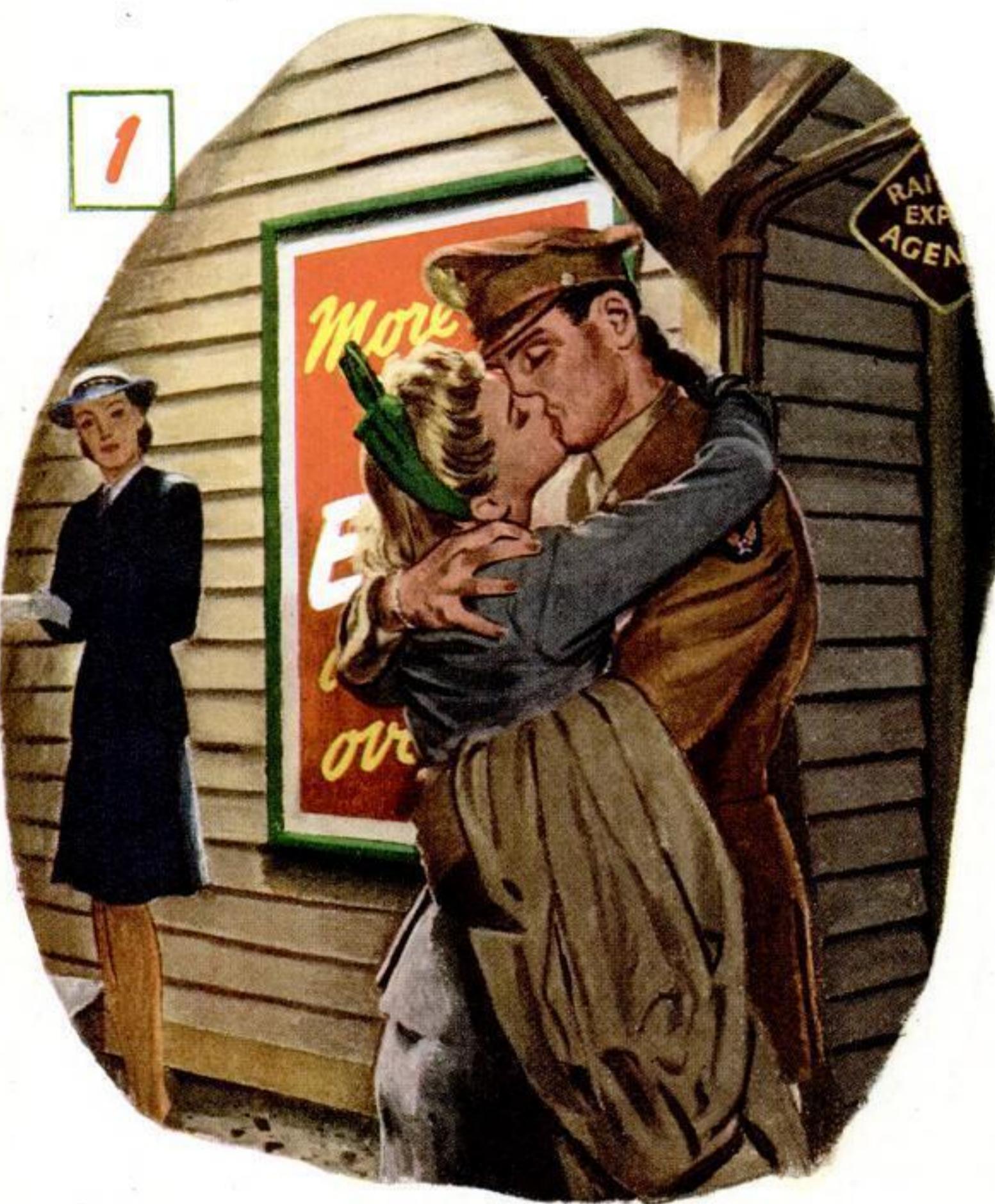


LIFE



PEDAL PUSHERS

AUGUST 28, 1944 10 CENTS
YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION \$4.50



4

He must have gasoline to fight.

What's more, the gasoline needed to power a plane, tank, truck or jeep must be top-quality gasoline. That's why the antiknock quality of nearly every gallon of fighting gasoline—aviation and motor—is improved with Ethyl fluid. And that's why government agencies have placed limits on the quantity and quality of gasoline for civilian use.

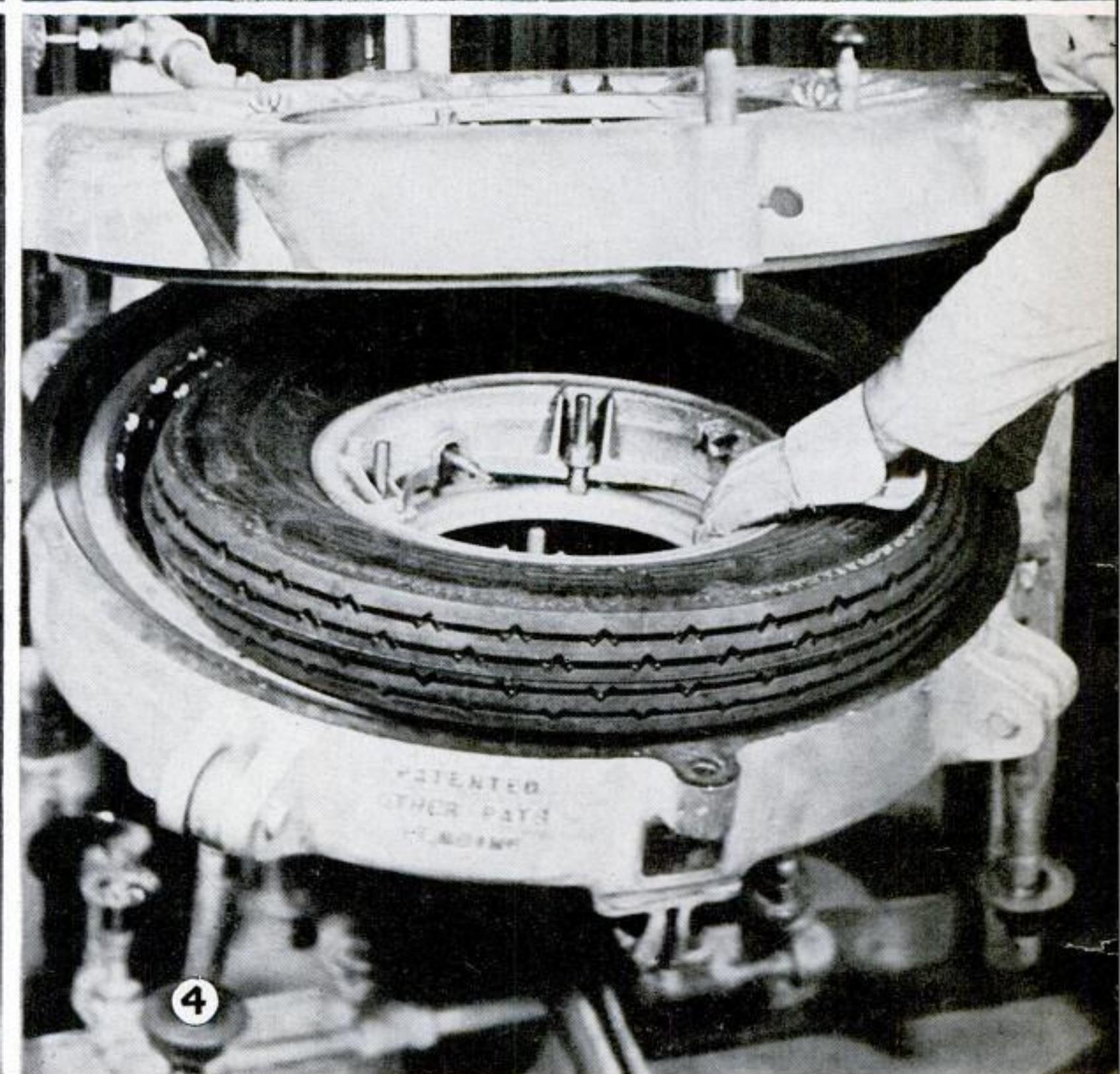
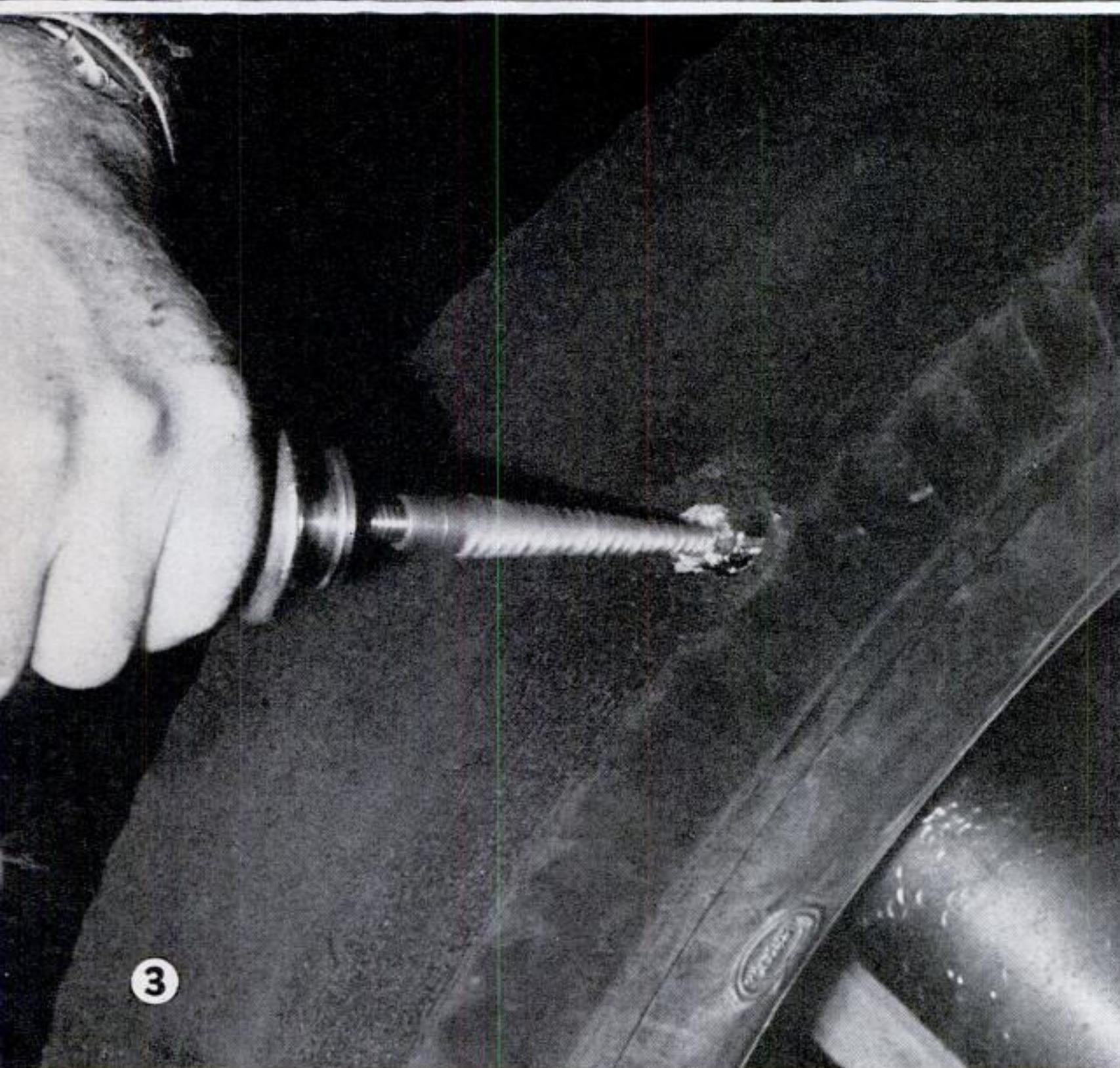
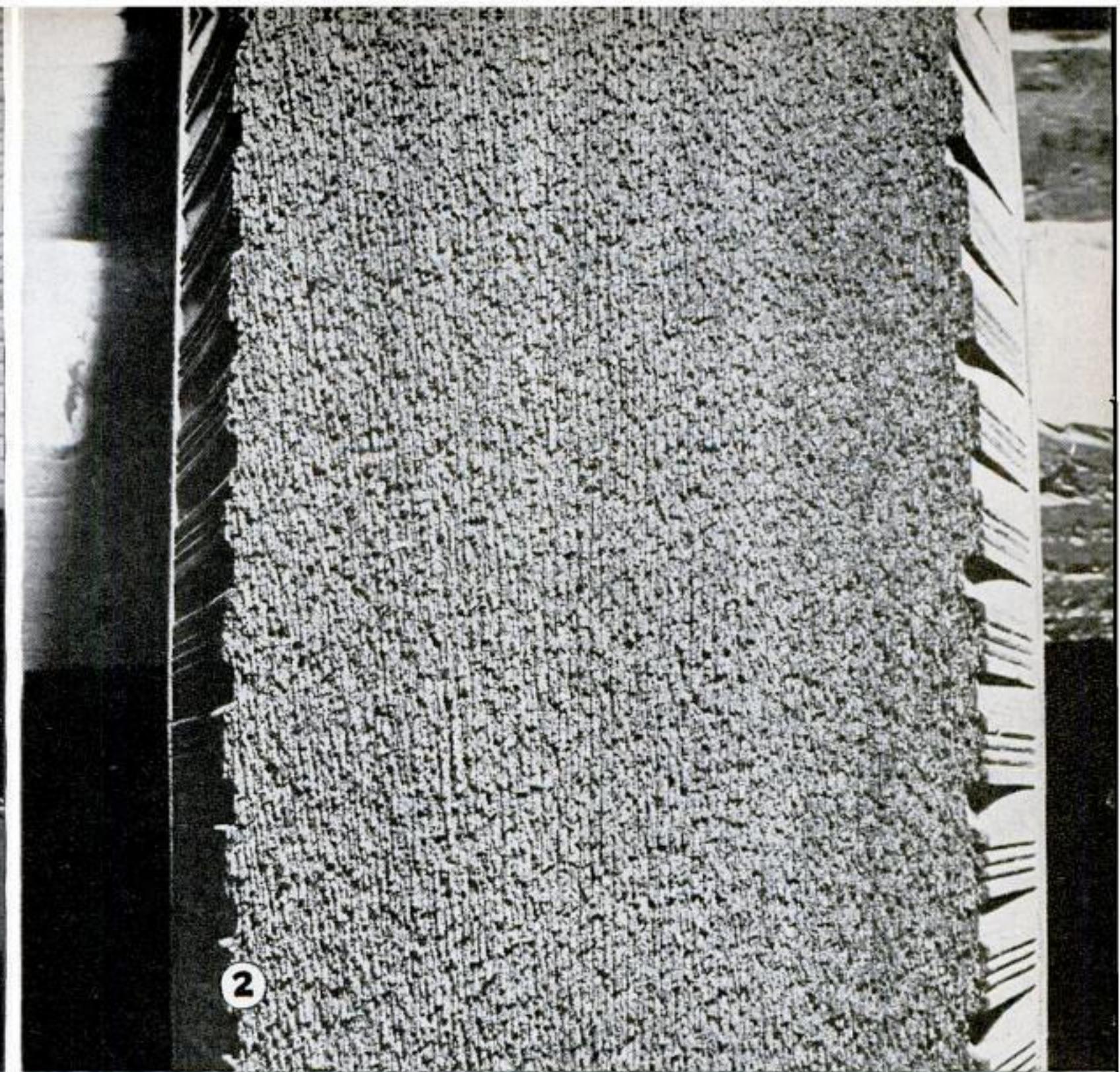
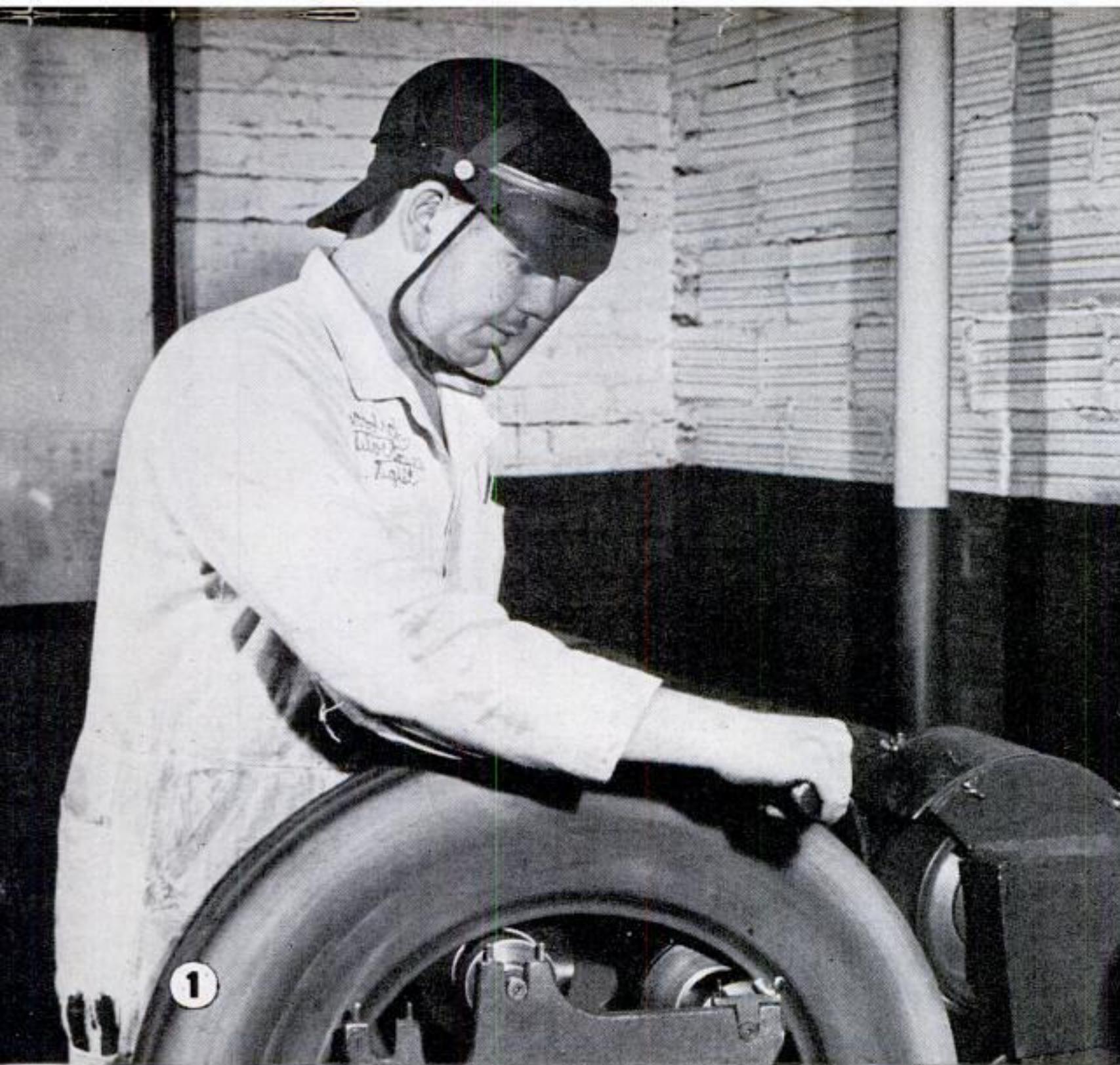
Remember—"Gasoline powers the attack—don't waste a drop!"

ETHYL CORPORATION
Chrysler Building, New York, N. Y.



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Scratch a tire's face to give it extra miles

Life begins at 40,000 miles for many tires that might once have gone to the scrap pile.

THE MASKED man (above) is scratching the tread off a tire. He wears the mask so it won't scratch him back.

When he gets through this scratching, or buffing, the tire's face will look like the next picture (2), frazzled and treadless.

But—like any successful operation—it means years of new life for the patient. And these B. F. Goodrich recapping operations are successful,

often giving a tire as many thousands of new miles as it had run before.

One of the reasons is that B. F. Goodrich recapping is supervised from the factory. Traveling experts make sure that recappers know every single step perfectly and use only approved materials. Among other things, the recapper must be expert at major repairs—such as the one being made in the third picture. These

repairs are made before the tire is recapped.

When the new tread is on, the tire goes into the mold for "baking." When it comes out (picture 4), the recapper knows that it will give mileage and service worthy of the name B. F. Goodrich.

If you are an "A" driver, recapping is the only way you may be able to get a "new" tire for many months. This is true for many "B" and "C" drivers, too.

So it's just as important that this "new" tire be right as it ever was. That's why B. F. Goodrich uses the same synthetic rubber in recapping that has already rolled up 4 billion

miles for the all-synthetic B. F. Goodrich Silvertowns.

Help your country and help yourself, by getting your tires recapped in time. If a tire is *too* worn it cannot be recapped—so don't wait until too late. Have your B. F. Goodrich man check your tires now. The B. F. Goodrich Company, Tire Division, Akron, Ohio:

In war or peace
B.F. Goodrich
FIRST IN RUBBER

Copyrighted material



Free as the wind...

• Free to work with all your heart. Or play hard as a five-year-old. Free to live every day to the hilt.

Sound good to you? Then listen . . .

Out of 10,086 typical American girls who wrote why they switched to Modess Sanitary Napkins—8 out of 10 said, "So soft!" "So safe!" or "So comfortable!"

For gentle Modess is so much *softer*—with its downy, softspun filler! So much *safer*—with a triple, full-length, safety shield at the back that gives real *full-way* protection!

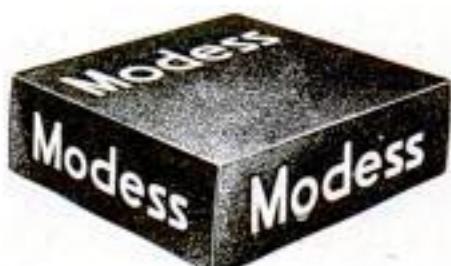
As Mrs. M. D. sums it up, "Now I have real peace of mind, no worry about accidents—real comfort, too!"

So be in on the secret of wonderful freedom—try Modess. It costs no more.

Discover the Difference—Switch to

Modess

SANITARY NAPKINS



FREE! Send for New Booklet—"Growing Up and Liking It!" Tells the "why" of menstruation. Bright, lively, picture-packed. Mail name and address to Martha Steele, Box 335F, Milltown, N. J.

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

MUD TOT

Sirs:

Your story on Dana Glen (LIFE, Aug. 7) is an insult to Washington Square. Washington Square toddlers play on the slides, teeter-totters, swings and in the sandboxes which are placed there for their diversion; they do not make mud pies on the dirty walks.

MRS. STANLEY F. REED
New York, N. Y.

Sirs:

What a disgusting, vulgar way to bring up a child!

BILL BROUILLET



VULGAR?

Sirs:

I chuckled at the first picture of Dana Glen and gained momentum with every succeeding one.

The story taught a beautiful lesson in child raising. For heaven's sake, don't stifle the possibility of a child's becoming a beautiful cake-baking wife or future engineer by forbidding it the immeasurable pleasure of wrestling with a good, soggy, mud pie.

RICHARD SNYDER
Sunnyside Presbyterian Church
South Bend, Ind.

WORLD "REALISM," 1944

Sirs:

Every American interested in the outcome of the present global war should appreciate the statesmanship displayed in your editorial "World 'Realism,' 1944" (LIFE, Aug. 7). It presented world politics in a few words within the realm of understanding of realistic people everywhere.

ALBERT ANDERSON
Clearbrook, Minn.

Sirs:

In your editorial on World "Realism" you say the American people should be told the score and also receive a declaration from President Roosevelt as to how he feels about world relationships and what we should do about them.

Today there are millions of Americans who know the score and who also have very definite ideas regarding the amount of sincerity America should put into plans for permanent world peace. To these Americans it is not important what Mr. Churchill thinks but the all-important thing is what the English people are thinking about peace terms. No doubt to them, likewise, the all-important thing is not what President Roosevelt is thinking but what we Americans are thinking.

The masses of people of any nation have never wanted war. However, when it comes to waging the war, the people have to do it with their money, labor and lives. They thereby earn and pay for the right to play the leading role in getting peace and the leaders should be their servants in this regard as they should be in matters of government.

An economic peace can this time be worked out which will be so attractive to those who cooperate and so unprofitable to those who would choose to be noncooperative that no nation could

consider being left out. The great problem of these thinking millions of all countries is not what to think on these world problems but how to be heard and read.

MRS. CLAIRE SAWDON
Hollywood, Calif.

NEGRO VOTE

Sirs:

LIFE was in error in its statement that "For the first time in history great numbers of them [Negroes] were allowed to vote in a Texas Democratic primary" (Aug. 7).

One of my earliest recollections as a boy 45 years ago is of seeing candidates or their supporters, their pockets bulging with silver dollars, escorting Negroes—sometimes one on each arm—up to the polling booths where they would see that the Negroes voted properly. The usual price for Negro votes in those days was \$1 a head.

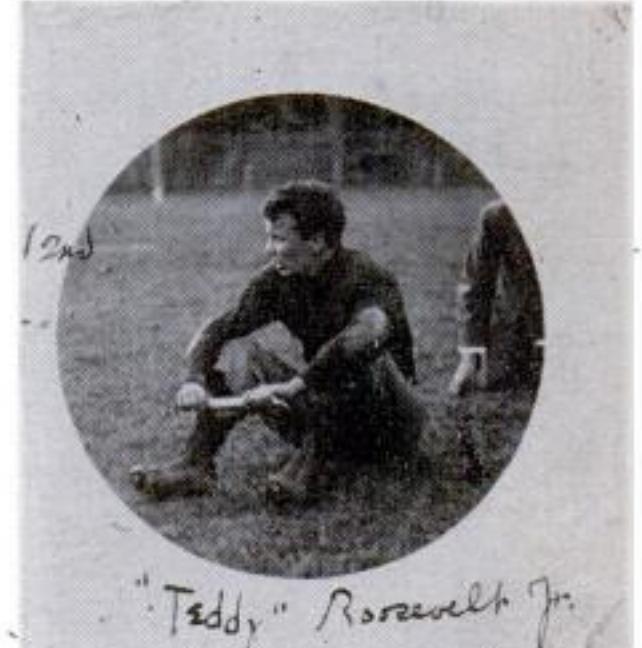
S. E. KNIGHT

Elizabeth, La.

"TEDDY" ROOSEVELT JR.

Sirs:

Your story on the burial of General Theodore Roosevelt Jr. in Normandy reminded me of this picture of him taken when he was a member of the Harvard second football team. The occasion was the game between Exeter and the Harvard Seconds at Exeter



"Teddy" Roosevelt Jr.

with Teddy playing end for Harvard. Although he was the lightest man on either team, he played gamely against his heavier opponents and won the admiration of players and spectators for the pluck and courage that were to be associated with his name throughout his life.

W. E. GUTHRIE
Wellesley, Mass.

(continued on p. 4)

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LIFE
August 28, 1944

Volume 17
Number 9



American fighters make sure our big guns are hitting enemy installations. Artillery fire control crew receive directional data from observers and pass it on to gun crews.

Telephones

keep Long Toms

on target

War needs the plants and manpower that would normally be making telephone instruments, wires, cables and switchboards for civilian use. That's why there are many people waiting for telephone service.

It will be some time before equipment is available to give service to all who want it. But we shall continue to do everything we can to make that time as short as possible.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM



Please give the service men first call on Long Distance from 7 to 10 each night. That's the best time for most of them to call home.

This One



KKCD-XA6-FQXH

GOOD-BYE HARSH LAXATIVES!

LEMON AND WATER IS GOOD FOR YOU!



Juice of
1 lemon



in glass
of water



first thing
on arising

LEMON AND WATER has a natural regulatory effect for most people. And it's healthful.

If you are troubled with sluggishness, and want to avoid constipation without resorting to harsh laxatives, try this



health drink yourself—lemon and water, *first thing on arising*!

8 million now take lemons for health. National surveys show



that over eight million now take lemons for their regulatory effect or as a general health

aid. Lemons are among the richest sources of vitamin C, and supply valuable amounts of B₁ and P. They alkalinize—aid digestion. Lemon and water has a refreshing tang, too—clears the mouth, wakes you up, starts you going.

If your system needs a regulator, try this morning health



drink 10 days. Juice of 1 lemon in a glass of water, *first thing on arising*. It's good for you!

P.S. Some prefer the juice of one lemon in a half glass of water with $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon baking soda (bicarbonate) added. Drink as foaming quarts.

California
Sunkist

Keep regular the Healthful way!
LEMON and WATER
...first thing on arising

LET'S FINISH THE JOB—BUY WAR BONDS

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

CONTINUED

BYRD

Sirs:

Your article on Senator Byrd of Virginia (LIFE, Aug. 7) is very fair and timely of a great economist and statesman.

ROBERT A. DUNN

Midway Mills, Va.

Sirs:

The idea of asking pro-Roosevelt Gerald Johnson to write up Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia!

RALPH P. TRUITT

Baltimore, Md.

Sirs:

... purely anti-New Deal propaganda ...

WALTER CZEPITA

Trenton, N. J.

Sirs:

I have heard Andrew Jackson called many things but never before "saddle maker." Where did your Mr. Johnson dig this up?

Lincoln is secure in his place as official "rail splitter" but no one has yet labeled Washington "lumberjack" because of the cherry tree.

H. E. GHOLSON

Clarksville, Tenn.

• Andrew Jackson was an apprentice saddle maker at the age of 15.—ED.

MARTIN'S PAINTINGS

Sirs:

LIFE at times is very provocative. Two pages of Fletcher Martin are just teasers (LIFE, Aug. 7). That guy is really an artist.

TOM ENGLISH

Toronto, Canada

• Fletcher Martin is now in California working for LIFE on paintings of the battles he observed in Normandy.—ED.

SANTAYANA'S ROYALTIES

Sirs:

George Santayana is undeserving of the slur you put on him in LIFE, Aug. 7 by stating that while staying at the convent of the English blue nuns in Rome he had been "living on charity." His royalties did not "cease," as you state, "because of the war." He is not an enemy; but being on enemy territory (Italy) he could not obtain the transfer to him of royalties due him. However, he is entitled to them. Therefore he has not been living on charity but on credit extended to him by the English blue nuns.

MAURICE LÉON

Irvington, N. Y.

• Mr. Santayana may be able to settle his accounts soon. His considerable royalties have been held for him by his publishers, will be sent to him.—ED.

Sirs:

In your last issue you refer to George Santayana as having left his professor's chair at Harvard in 1911. It was my privilege in the academic year 1911-1912 to study Socrates, Plato and Aristotle under this great man who has one of the deepest minds in contemporary life. He did not leave Harvard until 1912. It is true of him, as it is of few people through the ages, that he does "live in the eternal."

ARTHUR J. GOLDSMITH

New York, N. Y.

MAYBE YOUR FEET
ARE *Cussing You*



TIME TO TRY
PORTO-PED



PORTO-PED Air Cushion

★ Yields with every step
★ Absorbs shocks, jars
★ Keeps you foot-fresh



When your feet ache from fatigue, that's their way of cussing you out for not treating them to Porto-Ped Shoes. You'll feel fresh and fit hours longer in Porto-Peds. Here's why . . . your feet "get a lift" with every step, through the comfort-combination of Porto-Ped's patented, resilient air cushion and supporting Arch Lift. Banish foot-fatigue—see your Porto-Ped dealer, or write us for his name.

Portage Shoe Mfg. Co., Milwaukee 1, Wis.
Division of Weyenberg Shoe Mfg. Co.

PORTO-PED
Air Cushioned SHOES

(continued on p. 7)

Simple idea

ALL Sister did was to fold back a piece of paper, pin it to a stick, and blow on it. It whirled — and fast!

Sure, it's a simple idea. But General Motors engineers, always plugging away at making more and better things for more people, found the germ of a new transmission in an idea just as simple.

And the Tank Corps is using it right now.

Here's what happened. A husky steel fan was fashioned that forced oil against another fan facing it. That fan whirled, just like Sister's whirligig. And around this principle, they built a silky, simple power drive that brought the goal of completely automatic gearshifting a lot nearer.

Then Pearl Harbor. And squat tanks began

flowing off the assembly lines instead of smart automobiles. It looked like the end of the new transmission.

But when new tank models came up for design, General Motors engineers saw an opportunity to ease the tank driver's battle problems.

They reached back into their peacetime experience with Hydramatic Drive — developed for your own driving convenience, mind you — and came up with a completely automatic transmission for tanks.

Now our light tanks are more agile, more nimble. And a driver can concentrate on pillboxes or machine-gun nests, or whatever is his problem for the moment.

Here's a useful wartime plus that



stems right out of the everlasting American drive toward betterment.

Such original efforts are made because men in this country know that just rewards await them for real enterprise.

It's an idea that helped make life in prewar America very much worth living. It has aided our country greatly in war. And it will continue to provide more and better things for more people in the years ahead.

GENERAL MOTORS

"VICTORY IS OUR BUSINESS"

CHEVROLET • PONTIAC • OLDSMOBILE • BUICK • CADILLAC
BODY BY FISHER • FRIGIDAIRE • GMC TRUCK AND COACH

Every Sunday Afternoon — GENERAL MOTORS SYMPHONY OF THE AIR — NBC Network

KEEP AMERICA STRONG
Buy War Bonds





Drink your Vitamins and like 'em—the easy Hemo way!

JUST ONE GLASS OF HEMO GIVES YOU:

The Vitamin A in 3 boiled eggs!

PLUS



The Vitamin B₁ in 4 slices of whole wheat bread!

PLUS



The Vitamin B₂ (G) in 4 servings of spinach!

PLUS



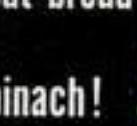
The Vitamin D in 3 servings of beef liver!

PLUS



The Niacin in 3 servings of carrots!

PLUS



The Iron in $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of beef!

PLUS



The Calcium & Phosphorus in 2 servings of cauliflower and 1 serving of cooked green beans combined!

PLUS



WE BELIEVE (and lots of doctors agree with us!) that the best way to get your vitamins and minerals is in **FOOD**!

That's why we urge you and your family to drink chocolate **HEMO** every day!

HEMO is a nourishing, body-building milk food to begin with . . . fortified with vitamins and minerals we all *need*—and may not be getting enough of today!

Look what **HEMO** gives you!

YOUR ENTIRE DAY'S NEEDS of all these vitamins and minerals: Vitamins A, B₁, B₂(G), D, and Niacin; and of Iron, Calcium, and Phosphorus from two taste-tingling glasses of Hemo. OR from just one glass of **HEMO** and three normal meals!

Now you can ENJOY your vitamins! For **HEMO** is *not a medicine*! It's a rich, malty, chocolate milk drink! You don't have to remind the children (or the grownups) to take it—*everybody loves HEMO*!

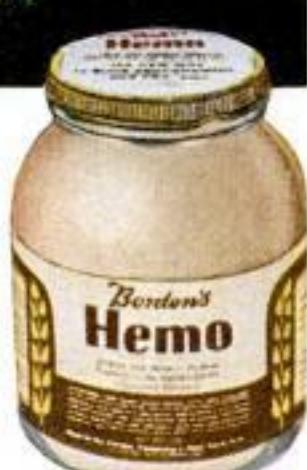


Easy to mix! Just 2 teaspoons of **HEMO** (you don't need more) to a glass of milk for each pep-lifting drink!

The big, pound jar of HEMO costs just 59¢ at drug and grocery stores. So let the whole family **DRINK THEIR VITAMINS AND LIKE 'EM**—every day!

Borden's Hemo

IF IT'S BORDEN'S, IT'S GOT TO BE GOOD!



For just one glass of **HEMO** alone—according to government standards—provides half your daily needs of all these vitamins and minerals. So, if you eat normally three times a day, your daily **HEMO** should be ample protection against deficiency!

Minimum daily adult requirements set by government nutritionists	2 servings of HEMO, mixed in milk, exceed government requirements
4000 USP units	VITAMIN A 4900 USP units
333 USP units	VITAMIN B ₁ 400 USP units
2 milligrams	VITAMIN B ₂ 3 milligrams
400 USP units	VITAMIN D 410 USP units
(Not set)	NIACIN 10.3 milligrams
10 milligrams	IRON 15.7 milligrams
750 milligrams	CALCIUM 950 milligrams
750 milligrams	PHOSPHORUS 750 milligrams

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**CAN YOUR SCALP
PASS THE
"FINGERNAIL TEST?"**



1. Scratch your head and see! If you find signs of dryness or loose, ugly dandruff, you need new Wildroot Cream-Oil-Formula. Grooms, relieves dryness, removes loose dandruff! Buy the large size.

**YOUR HAIR CAN LOOK
LIKE THIS WITH NEW
WILDROOT
CREAM-OIL**



2. Keeps your hair well combed all day long, and without a trace of that greasy look! And grooming without grease means no more stained hatbands, no greasy pillow slips! Your hair looks good and feels good!

**NON-ALCOHOLIC
CONTAINS Refined
LANOLIN!**



3. Refined LANOLIN has long been prescribed because of its soothing qualities, and because it closely resembles the oil of the human skin. No wonder 4 out of 5 users in a nation-wide test prefer it to the preparations formerly used. A little Wildroot Cream-Oil goes a long way. Get it today from your barber or druggist.

**SPECIAL NOTE
TO BARBERS...**

Use Wildroot Cream-Oil sparingly. Pour into the palm of your hand just enough to cover a spot the size of a 25¢ piece. Rub hands together, apply to hair and massage scalp with finger tips. Hair may be dampened if desired before combing.

BUY MORE WAR BONDS NOW!

**LETTERS
TO THE EDITORS**
CONTINUED

CAESAR IN THE HEDGEROWS

Sirs:

The excellent story in LIFE, Aug. 7 of the "vicious entanglement of trees, shrubs and creepers misleadingly called a hedgerow" through which Allied soldiers have had recently to fight their way in Normandy suggests that natural obstructions to military movement in northern France have not changed greatly since Julius Caesar's legions battled there about 2,000 years ago.

In the second year of his campaigns in Gaul, Caesar was ambushed, almost successfully, by the Nervii, a Belgian tribe inhabiting the region between the Scheldt and the Sambre rivers. In planning their ambush the Nervian strategists took advantage of the "hedges" that their ancestors had planted to minimize the superiority that their neighbors enjoyed over them in cavalry. Caesar writes: "By cutting into young trees and bending them over and letting the branches grow thickly at the sides, and by planting briars and thorn bushes in the intervening spaces the Nervii developed hedges that made a line of defense like a wall, which not only could not be penetrated, but could not even be seen through." Later Caesar refers again to the thick hedges, this time as a serious interference to his view of the field of battle and a consequent handicap in issuing orders. But, in the end, Roman discipline prevailed and the Nervii were bloodily routed.

Today, in the valley of the Sambre once held by the Nervii, hedges are still to be found that are similar to those described by Caesar and to those in Normandy.

Caesar's troops also fought on the Norman peninsula. But, unfortunately for the parallel between the France of Eisenhower and the Gaul of Caesar, Caesar does not describe the terrain in Normandy. The cautious behavior, however, of Quintus Titurius Sabinus, Caesar's general in Normandy, suggests that difficulty of terrain, as much as the numerical superiority of the Gallic tribes, dictated the timid defensive tactics that the Roman adopted until he was able to goad the natives into attacking him under circumstances unfavorable to themselves.

MERIWETHER STUART
Bronxville, N. Y.

THREE-DIMENSIONAL PIN-UPS

Sirs:

We are very happy here in our hospital beds—except for those pictures of three-dimensional pin-up girls (LIFE, Aug. 7). Are there any servicemen's rates in buying them?

PVT. BERT A. DAVIS
PFC. WILBUR T. COSGROVE
Kessler Field, Miss.

Sirs:

We members of the Berwyn Auxiliary Police Department would like very much to have some of those pin-up models for our headquarters, where our men spend a good deal of their time.

F. F. SHROSBREE
Berwyn, Ill.

Sirs:

Very, very nice! But how do I get some in Kansas City, Mo.?

LIEUT. M. O. FOX
Kansas City, Mo.

• LIFE has passed along all of the requests and inquiries to the originator of these pin-up girls, Miss Ellen Kaufman, 333 Fourth Avenue, New York City.—ED.

*The wife who buys
an "also ran" may make a
Squirm of her man!*



WAIT FOR Jockey—
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
the underwear that put an end to Squirming

The urge to accept a substitute may be mighty strong after you've hunted high and low for Jockey Underwear.

But remember that *nothing* can match Jockey's famous, patented Y-front construction that provides complete, "no squirm" comfort... the smooth, seamless support pouch... the design that keeps needless bulk out of the crotch area... the convenience of the angled, no-gap opening... and the comfortable seat which helps to give firm, unfailing support. A new shipment of Jockey Underwear should arrive at your dealer's before long. Call again soon!

Go Long on War Bonds!



Coopers INC.

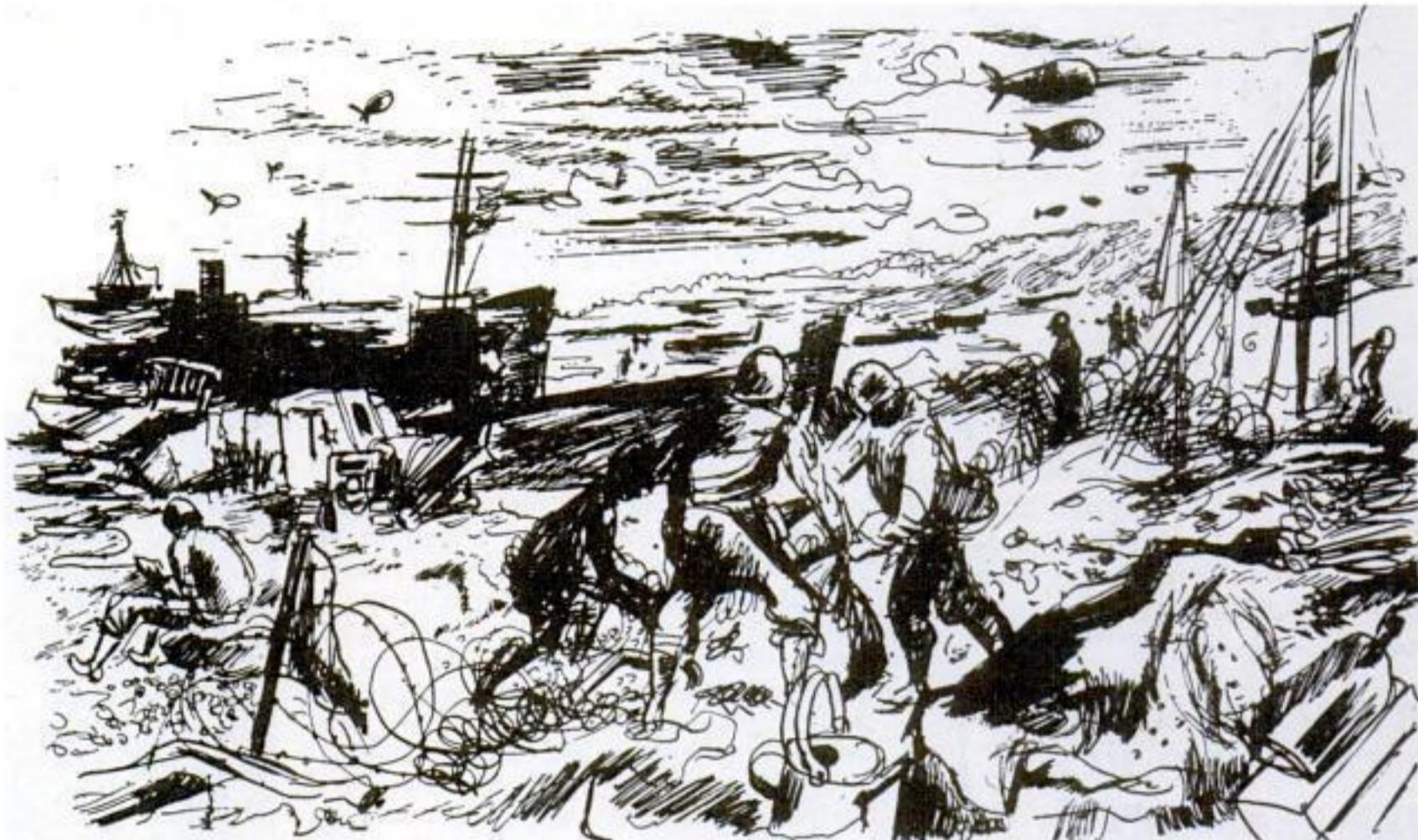
KENOSHA WISCONSIN
NEW YORK CHICAGO LOS ANGELES SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE
Made and distributed in Canada by Moodies, Hamilton, Ont.; in Australia by Speedo Knitting Mills, Pty. Ltd., Sydney; in British Isles by Lyle & Scott, Ideal House, London; in New Zealand by Lane-Walker-Rudkin, Ltd., Christchurch, S. L.

SPEAKING OF PICTURES

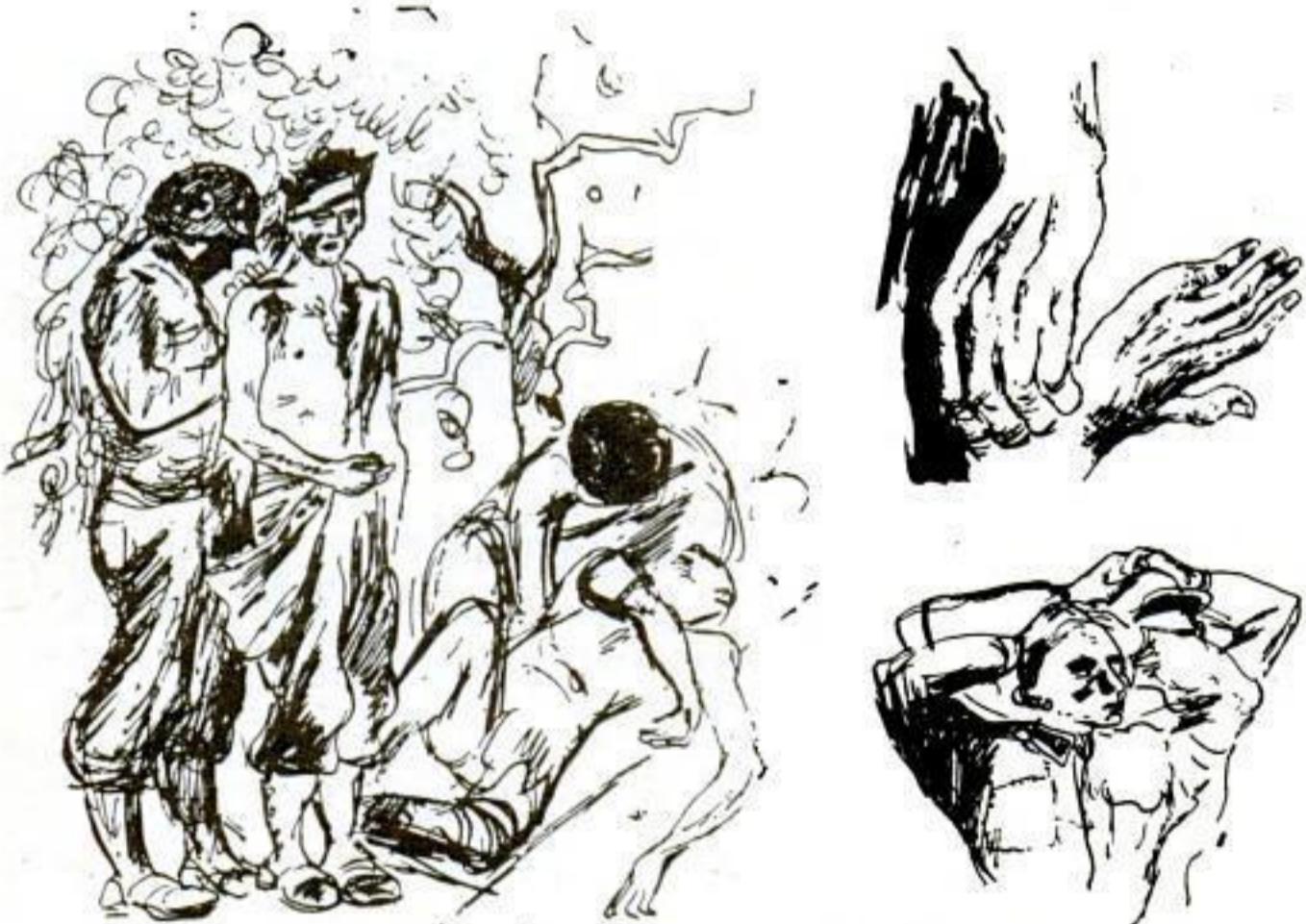
... AARON BOHROD SKETCHES THE WAR IN FRANCE



A Navy signalman, standing on a sand hill, relays unloading instructions to the ships crowding into the harbor. This is at "Omaha Beach," code name for famous landing point somewhere in Normandy. Hole at left is German dugout.



On D plus six Omaha Beach is still a mass of barbed wire, twisted rubble, battered equipment and discarded life preservers left in the wake of assault troops who have fought on, inland. Negro engineers work to clear away the wreckage and make way for the troops that are still to come.



In the outskirts of St. Lô, medical aid men give first aid to wounded who have just been returned from front lines, will be evacuated swiftly to a battalion aid station. Small sketch right, bottom, is study of a German prisoner. Other is artistic doodling.



At the battalion aid station, where the wounded have been brought from the field, men are given further treatment, then evacuated to the field hospital. While they wait to be moved a soldier stands guard. Writing on wall of building is a color note made by Artist Bohrod.



An exhausted soldier, resting for a few minutes between actions, used the ingredients in his K-ration to brew a cup of coffee over a gasoline stove. He later went on to help take St. Lô.



Periers, a little town on the road to Coutances, was almost completely demolished by artillery fire in the Allied advance. The Germans held out in this old building until it was destroyed, and are now being marched out. Small sketch at left is detailed drawing of American captor, roughly indicated (second from left) in big sketch.

The sketches shown on these pages are from the notebook of LIFE Artist Aaron Bohrod who has just returned from three months in England and a month on battlefronts in Normandy. Bohrod landed with the troops on D-day plus six and later watched the bitter fighting with the Third Army outside Coutances, an initial point of the big break-through out of Normandy. At the front most of the time, Bohrod had his helmet nicked by a sniper's bullet and missed death by a few

yards when a mine went off, blowing up a jeep and three occupants.

Normandy was a change from Bohrod's last assignment, which was in the South Pacific (LIFE, Dec. 27, 1943). His latest sketches, which he is now developing into paintings for use in LIFE, show the dejection of the German prisoners, the alternate excitement and resignation of American soldiers and the placidity of the Norman farmer who stolidly takes up his haying where he left off when the tanks came.



Exciting incident occurred when Bohrod advanced with troops through mined and sniper-infested outskirts of Coutances. Soldier on wall thought he saw movement, emptied rifle while companion covered. Small sketch at top is mine detector, bottom is another doodle.



Industrious Norman farmer, whose fields were overrun by German and Allied tanks during the battle, returns to his land. Guns are still firing close by but the battle has passed and his home is free once again. Bohrod observed during the campaign that generally country people fared much better than the city people.



"Cigarette pour papa?" is the customary greeting of most of the French children when soldiers arrive. Because the kids probably smoke the cigarettes themselves, soldiers prefer to give candy, gum.



The people come home to la Haye-du Puits. They have been living in the woods and fields while the war passed through, leaving a battered city in its wake. The families who have lost their homes have to live temporarily in stables abandoned by German cavalry troops.



"Anybody here from Chicago?" War correspondents are interested in what happens to soldiers from their home town. They get up to front almost every day. When shelling is too intense to stay above ground they interview home town boys in their slit trenches.

PALMOLIVE BRUSHLESS

Guarantees* You a Clean, Comfortable Shave with
NO RAZOR BURN!

YES, EASY-TO-SPREAD
PALMOLIVE BRUSHLESS
SHAVE CREAM
GUARANTEES* YOU
SMOOTH, COOL,
PAINLESS SHAVES
EVERY TIME! OR
YOUR MONEY BACK!



1 Palmolive Brushless spreads evenly—easily. Wilt whiskers like a flash. They come off clean. Leaves your face smooth, cool and comfortable.

2 Palmolive Brushless lubricates your skin so your razor simply glides along, without irritation, scraping or scratching—in other words, without Razor Burn.

3 Throw away your shaving brush and get Palmolive Brushless in the big, money-saving jar. It guarantees a clean, comfortable shave every time.



* YOUR GUARANTEE OF NO RAZOR BURN

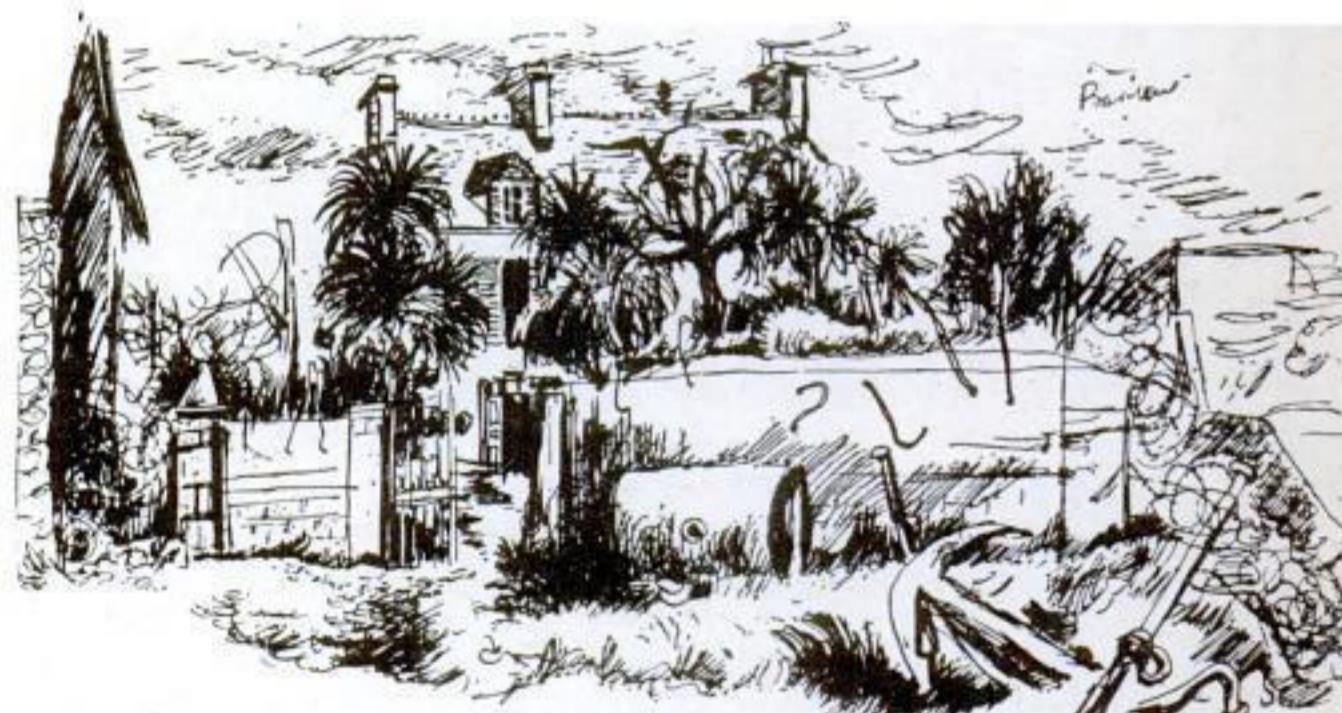
Buy Palmolive Brushless. Use it day after day. If you don't agree it gives you a clean, comfortable shave every time—with No Razor Burn—mail the carton top to Palmolive, Jersey City 2, New Jersey, and we will immediately refund your money!

SPEAKING OF PICTURES

(continued)



Civilian hospital - Caen
This civilian hospital, set up in an old monastery in Caen, is packed with some of the thousands of townspeople who were wounded in the fight for the city. While Bohrod was making this sketch the Germans dropped a shell outside in the courtyard.

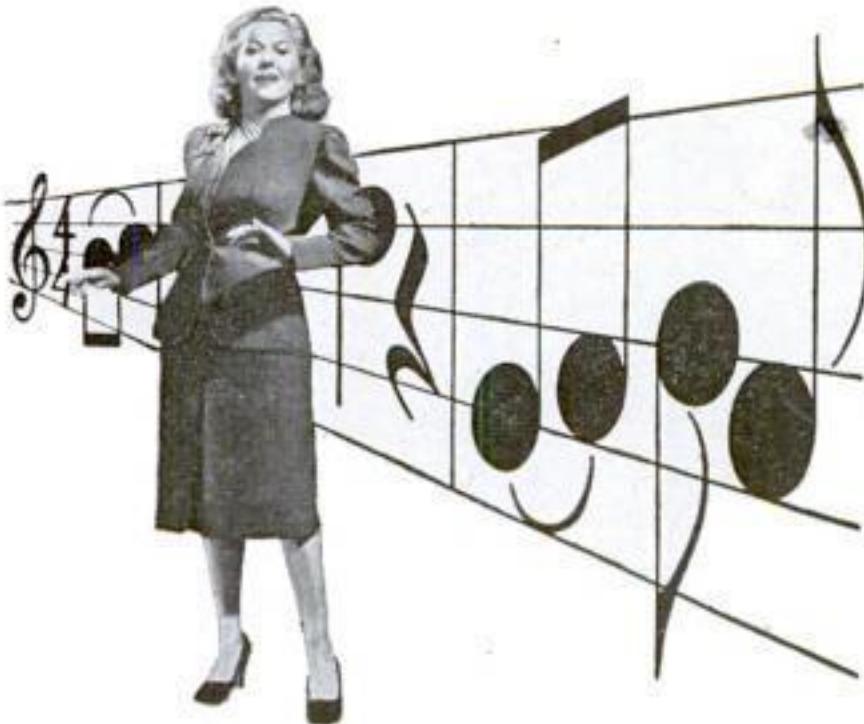


Barfleur
Barfleur was one of the fortunate towns. The Germans got out before Allies arrived, left it untouched. Building shown here was Nazi headquarters. Day Bohrod arrived Frenchmen were happily setting out for sea. The lobster season was opened again.



In town of Montebourg, scene of one of the bitter battles of Normandy campaign, Joan of Arc statue rises unharmed among ruined buildings of town square. Townspeople believe Montebourg has been "adopted" by New York for reconstruction.

Radio in "black and white." Something is missing. This is the way conventional radio sounds.



Georgia Gibbs, singing star of the Jimmy Durante-Garry Moore program every Friday evening over CBS, coast to coast.

Radio in "natural color." All the notes are reproduced in all their depth and beauty. This is the way FM radio sounds.

It's Georgia Gibbs "in person"—on an FM "NATURAL COLOR" radio!

The difference between General Electric FM and conventional radio is a *fundamental* difference.

Conventional radio, because of inherent limitations, can bring you only one-third the complete tonal range. The delicate overtones that give music its life and color are lost.

But FM radio reproduces the entire tonal range with perfect clarity, and in all its original beauty! The highest high notes, the lowest low notes, are clear and true and just as Georgia Gibbs sings them or the band plays them!

General Electric built the first FM radio receivers used by Major Edwin H. Armstrong, the inventor of

FM, in perfecting this new kind of broadcasting. General Electric has built more FM broadcasting equipment than any other manufacturer. And General Electric operates its own FM radio station.

No other manufacturer will offer you, after Victory, so much experience in the field of FM radio! And, when Frequency Modulation sets are available, you will hear special programs, planned for FM alone—exciting and popular programs that you won't get otherwise!

FREE: "YOUR COMING RADIO—as Forecast by General Electric"—28 full-color pages of facts about the newest in radios; radio-phonographs, the self-charging portable with

its own rechargeable battery, and television! A post-card brings it free. Address Section 3-D, *Electronics Department, General Electric, Schenectady, New York.*

• Tune in General Electric's "The World Today" and hear the news from the men who see it happen, every evening except Sunday at 6:45 E.W.T. over CBS network. On Sunday evening listen to the G-E "All Girl Orchestra" at 10 E.W.T. over NBC.

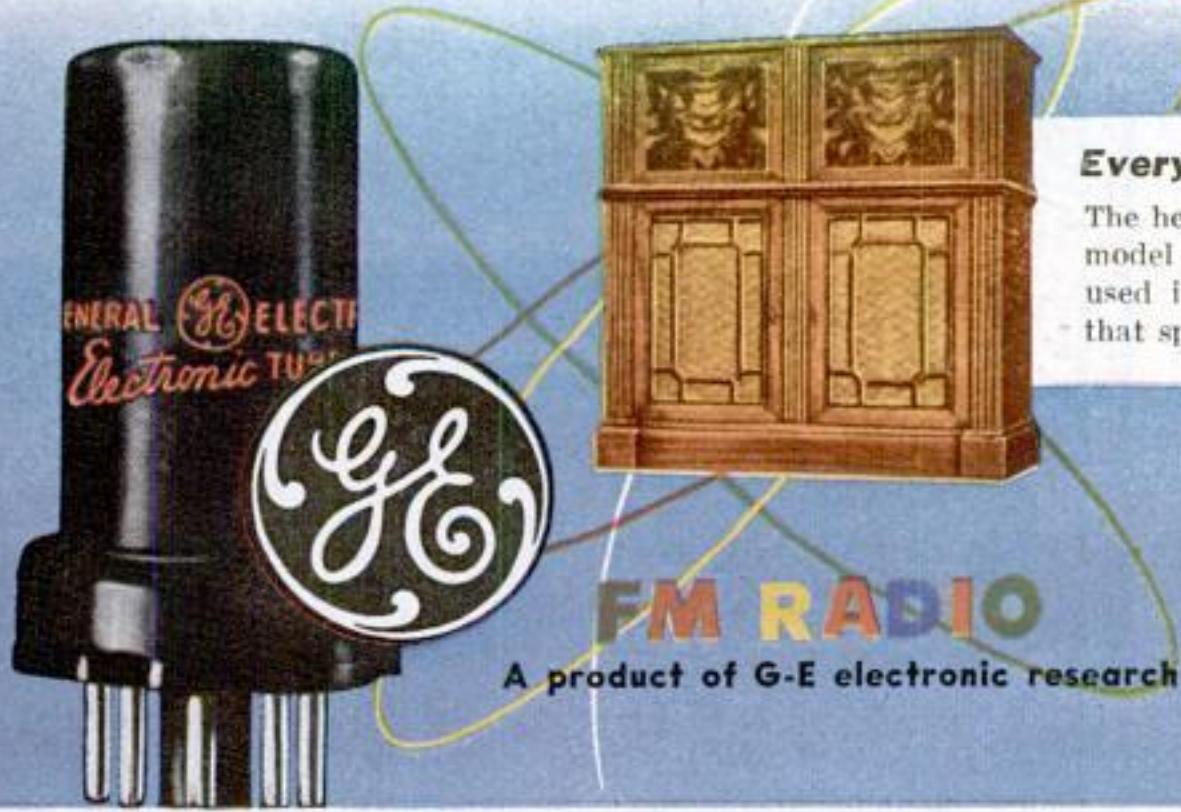
• **Buy more War Bonds—and hold on to those you have**
RADIO • TELEVISION • ELECTRONICS

GENERAL ELECTRIC

170-C9

Every General Electric radio is an electronic instrument

The heart of every General Electric radio-phonograph, portable radio, or table model radio is the electronic tube. This tube is similar to electronic tubes used in G-E television equipment, and in amazing G-E electronic apparatus that speeds war output in thousands of industrial plants across the continent.





Food fights for Freedom— SALT SOME AWAY

Uncle Sam asks housewives to preserve vegetables and fruits—brining, pickling, drysalting recipes are free.

Would you like a free booklet offering many suggestions for using salt in home-preserving vegetables and fruits?

Morton's Salt offers these recipes to help you brine, salt, preserve or can—right now, while garden produce is plentiful.

For thousands of years salt has been important to food-storage, and for nearly 100 years the salt preferred by many experts has been that of the Morton Company.

Salt costs so little! But its quality means so much! These facts probably account for the ever-increasing popularity of Morton's famous blue label package that bears the slogan—"When It Rains It Pours."

Use a Morton Salt and follow the '44 Canning Booklet, to *salt some away* and help your nation meet current food problems.

Your grocer is featuring Morton's Salt now in special displays with canning materials, vegetables, and fruits.

Write for the "Salt Some Away" Booklet—it may give you new ideas. Brined beans, salt corn, sauerkraut, are featured.

Address: Morton Salt Co., Chicago, 4.

When it rains it pours

LIFE'S REPORTS

PEACE, IT'S WONDERFUL?

The war news from Europe and the Pacific was brighter than ever—except for the lengthening list of dead and wounded. But this month many a U. S. war worker was quitting his or her job, many a U. S. citizen was boasting about the big drunk he was going to have on V-day, the day of victory. U. S. stay-at-homes were "letting down" in many ways. LIFE's correspondents reported this trend as follows:

Chicago, Ill. (Robert Hagy): Chicagoans are already making reservations in nightclubs for the big blow-off, for "when it's all over," for "surrender night" or whatever name the armistice day of this war may be given.

"Boy, I'm really going to let off some steam!" I've heard that kind of talk three or four times lately. This "it's-all-over" celebration is going to be the wildest, roughest, rooting-tootingest, uninhibited celebration that ever was on land or sea.

Indianapolis, Ind. (E. C. Heinke): I went out to see 22-year-old Juanita Wilson at her rooming house at 121 N. Grant Ave., a modest section of Indianapolis. Juanita is putting into action what a lot of other people in Indianapolis are thinking hard about these days. She has quit her job at the R. C. A. war plant here "to get back into something permanent"—the beauty-shop business.

Juanita was sitting in the glider on the front porch. She looked nicely turned out in her summery lavender dress and she had a new permanent. She had some jewelry on her fingers, a little money in the bank (she could have saved much more, she confided), a lot of clothes hanging in the closet of her room, a couple of war bonds she bought under the employes' payroll-deduction plan and a boyfriend she's going to marry after the war ends.

On Aug. 5 Juanita said goodby to the R. C. A. and started working as an operator in Paul's Beauty Shop on E. Michigan Street with a guarantee of \$20 a week. She made \$32 at R. C. A.

"After a while I hope that I can make \$40 a week, but I'll be satisfied at the \$20 guarantee if I have to because I'll know that I'll have that much coming in rather than being without a job," said Juanita.

I talked, too, with Louie E. Ooley who lives at 516 S. Missouri St. Ooley is 34 years old and has just quit his job at the Army storage depot at the state fairgrounds in Indianapolis because "I saw the handwriting on the wall."

Ooley used to be a bookkeeper and a buyer for a tavern before the war and made \$37.50 a week. He went to the fairgrounds 18 months ago for \$56 a week. He came into our newspaper office looking for a job writing sports. He said he'd go to work for \$30 a week if necessary because he wanted something permanent.

To me, this constant talk of job change is the most significant trend in people's thinking and it is just getting under way. Out here everyone seems to think that the end of the war with Germany is only a few months away.

San Francisco, Calif. (Robert de Roos): There's nothing definite enough to point a finger at, but it seems to me there is a feeling of fatigue in this area; people are jolly well sick of the war. One sign may be the fact that some prominent restaurants have closed for vacation periods on the ground that "we haven't had a vacation since the war started. Now we'll close the joint and all take a rest."

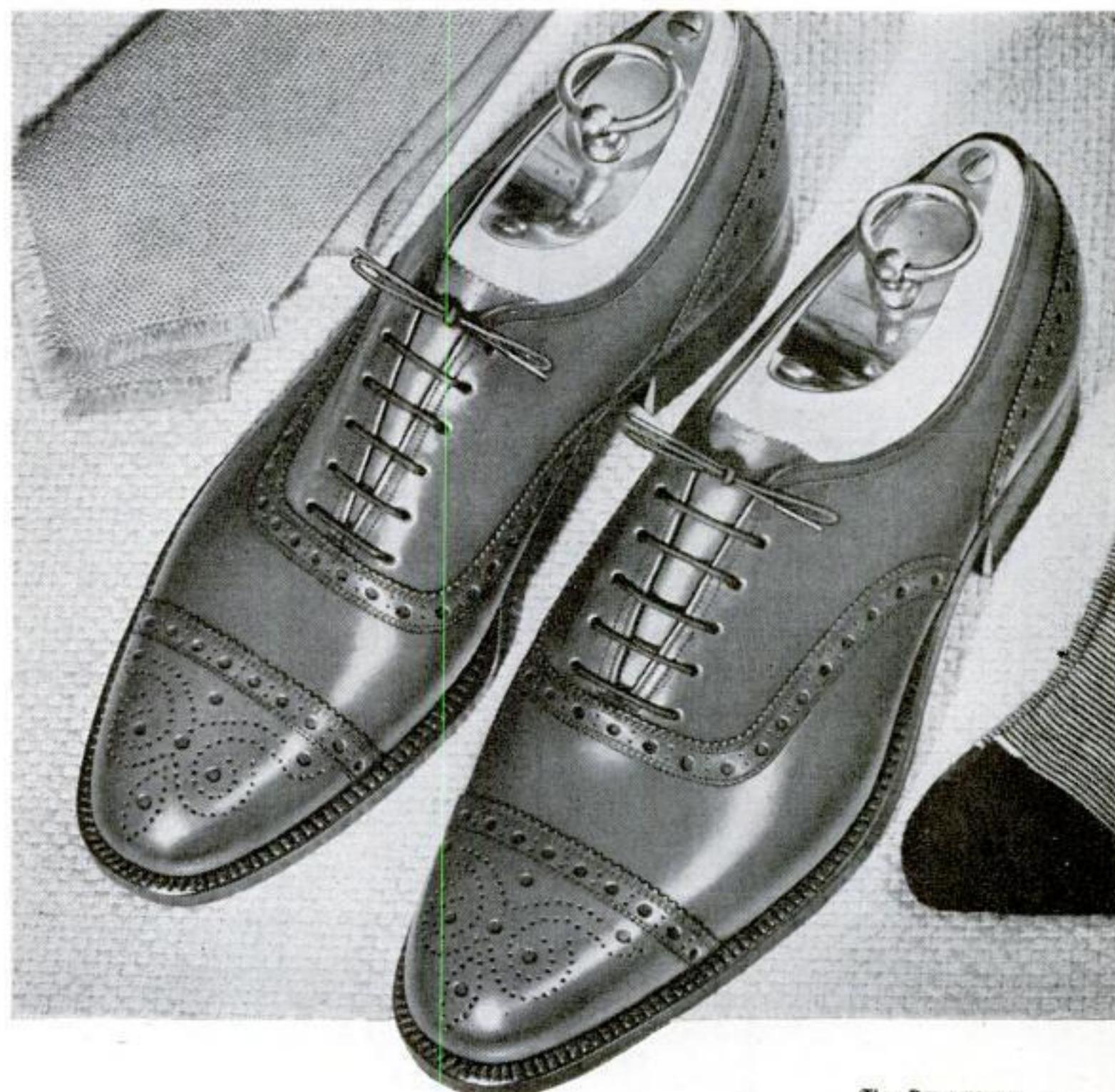
Hartford, Conn. (Jerry Hallas): Connecticut today is drifting back to the same attitudes it held before D-day, i.e., the war is just about over and let's look out for our own skins. The most significant news, couched in the words of public-relations experts, was the release to the press from United Aircraft Corporation last month announcing a 5% reduction of its total working force in this area during the next few weeks. U. A. C. employs about 60,000 and the cut means 3,000. Despite continuous reassuring forecasts by government experts, financiers, industrialists, etc., the workers in Connecticut remain suspicious and act it.

Phoenix, Ariz. (Ben Avery): Arizonans are beginning to show signs of anticipating the end of the war and the war boom that has existed

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

FLORSHEIM SHOES

*Built with Care
for Longer Wear*



The DEARBORN

Today, many men are learning for the first time what thousands have known for so long: the quality and dependability that have made Florsheims America's standard of fine shoe value for 52 years.

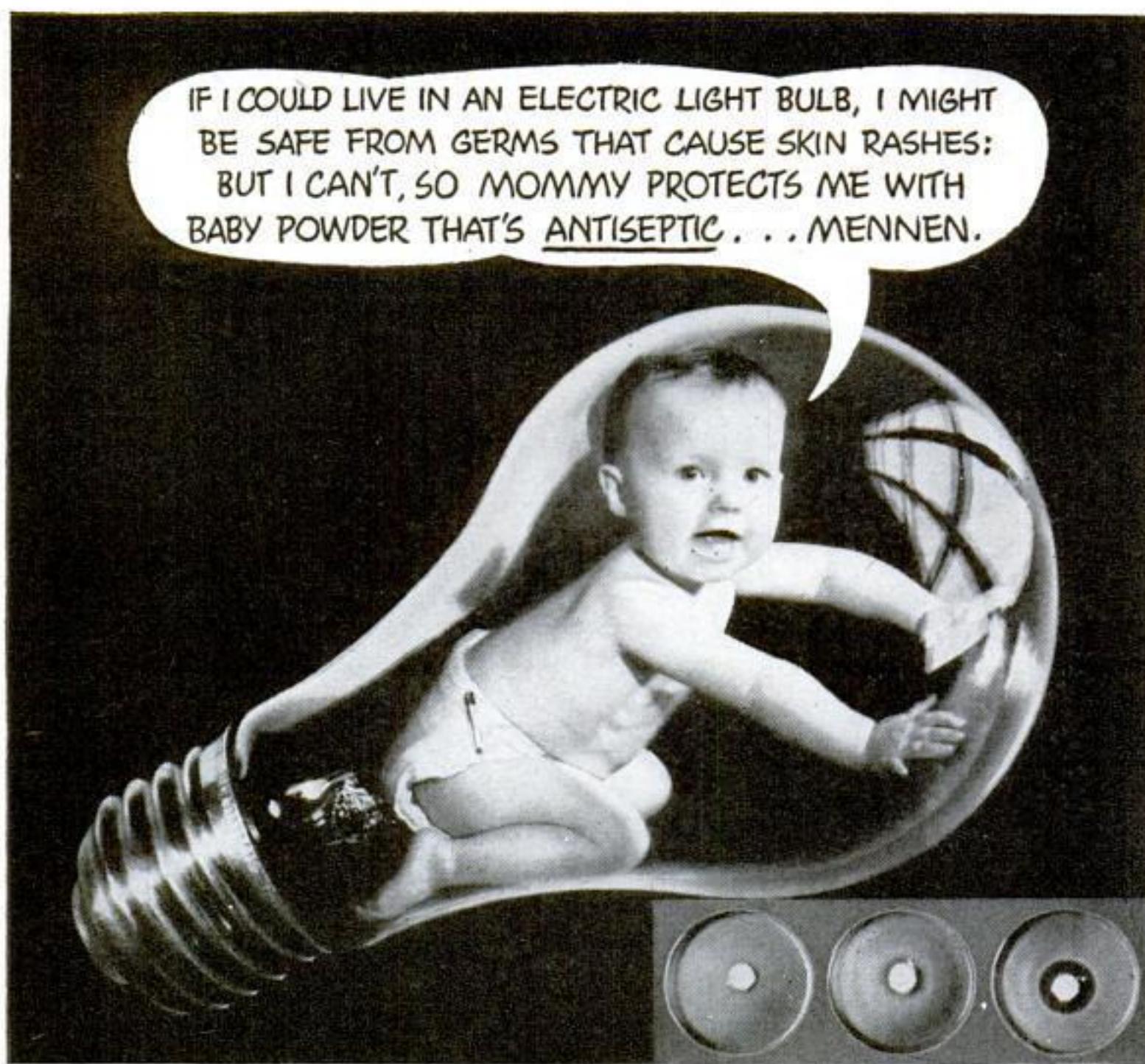
Most Styles
\$10 50 and \$11

Florsheim

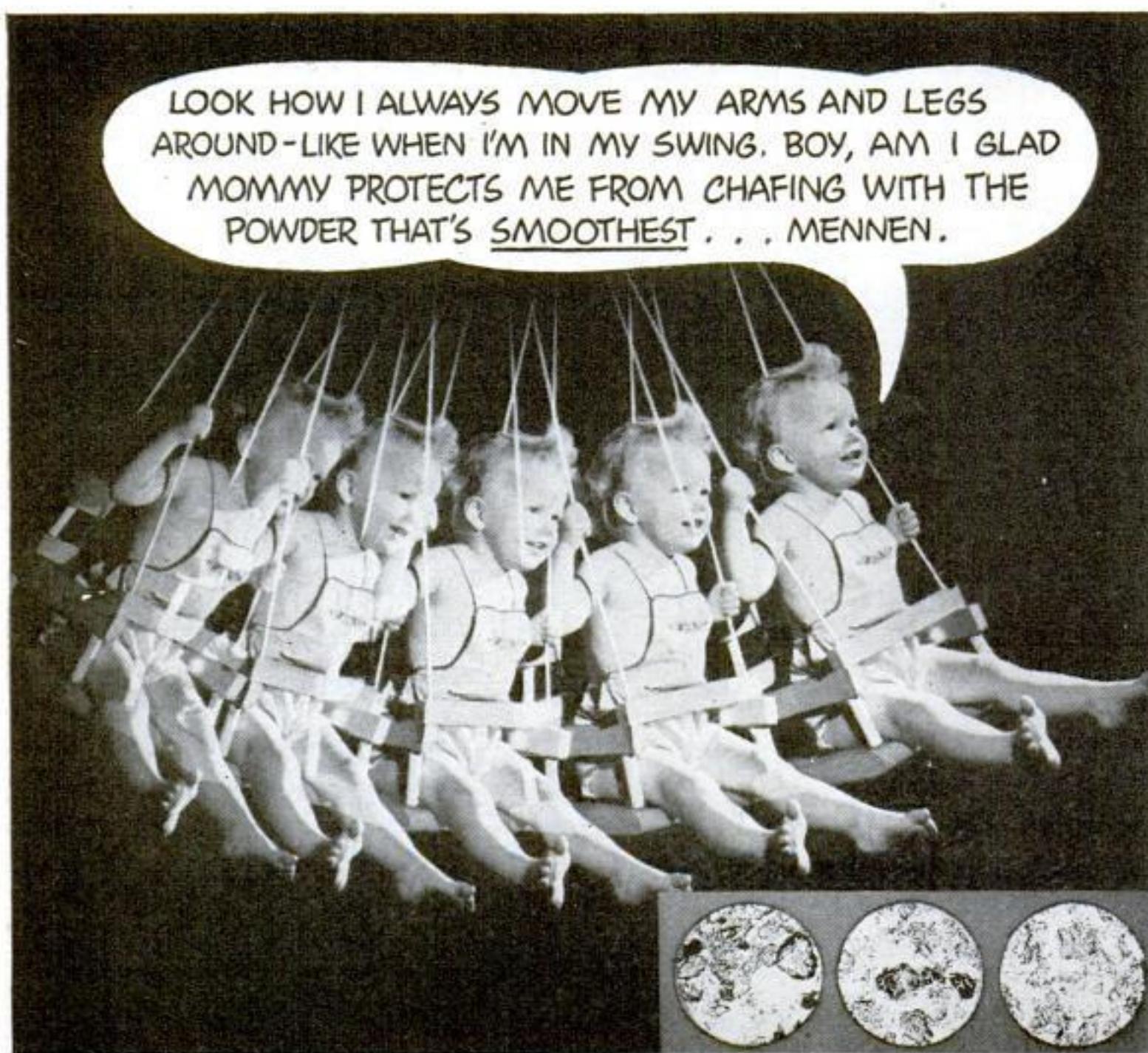


Shoes

THE FLORSHEIM SHOE COMPANY • CHICAGO • MAKERS OF FINE SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN



Germs often cause common baby skin troubles such as prickly heat, diaper rash. To protect baby, best powder is Mennen. More antiseptic! Round photos above prove it. Centers of plates contain 3 leading baby powders. In gray areas, *germs thrive*; but in dark band around Mennen powder (far right), *germ growth has been prevented!*



Which baby powder is smoothest is proved by round photos above; they show 3 leading baby powders seen thru microscope. Mennen (far right) is smoother, finer in texture. That's due to special "hammerizing" process which makes Mennen Baby Powder the *best* protection against chafing. Delicate new scent keeps baby *lovelier*.



3 out of 4 doctors said in survey—*baby powder should be antiseptic*. It is if it's MENNEN.

LIFE'S REPORTS (continued)

for the past three years. Families living in copper-mining camps and those engaged in strictly war industries are looking around for something they feel will be more permanent. Many are quitting, though not yet enough to interfere seriously with production.

Workers at the Consolidated Vultee Plant and civilian workers at Davis-Monthan and Marana Air Training Fields near Tucson are constantly seeking jobs with Tucson business houses. The same restlessness has affected war workers at Goodyear Aircraft and at various training fields near Phoenix who are trying to get jobs in the city.

Detroit, Mich. (Herbert Brean): City officials have already begun to lay plans for holding V-Day exuberance in check. Some of the plans:

All police, including the city's 800 special officers who were sworn in as part of the civilian-defense machinery, will be mobilized.

An effort will be made to keep all movie houses open 24 hours a day in the belief that if the happy throngs can be lured into movies they will be less inclined to engage in mischief.

All downtown stores will be closed and show windows guarded.

The police commissioner also recommended placing loud speakers in the city's main factories through which workers will be encouraged to stay on the job.

The liquor commission announced that no alcoholic beverages will be sold for 24 hours after the armistice is declared.

Los Angeles, Calif. (James Felton): The Douglas Santa Monica plant and many other aircraft factories in this area are now in a welter of conflicting interests: the need for more manpower to meet present war contracts; the fear of victory soon with no concrete postwar plan for the great horde of aircraft labor; the haunting realization that contracts may be terminated tomorrow with great piles of surplus materials and long lines of surplus labor filling the plant. Already plants are cutting back nonproductive departments, eliminating office workers and urging them to take plane-building jobs. The simplification program is on in full swing and labor-management tension is increasing. The civilian worker realizes that whatever productive job he takes in aircraft or shipyard work will be strictly a wartime effort, so he is scouting around for something with more promise of permanency.

Washington, D.C. (John Purcell): The atmosphere here is one of seeming cross-purposed planning and contradictory objectives. Early this month General Somervell canceled leaves and ordered overtime work for his ASF, angrily saying, "A longer working day and a postponed vacation are small sacrifices by comparison with the lives of American soldiers." But last week, after a month of bickering, WPB's Donald Nelson authorized the resumed production of 75 civilian items from outboard motors to golf clubs.

The first week of August brought only 100,915 pints of blood to the Red Cross, a drop from the last week of July and way below June's post-invasion mark. And the U. S. Treasury reported that bond sales in the first 14 days of August barely exceeded redemptions.

It seemed that many Americans were ignoring the cold military fact, summarized last week by sour old Ben Lear: "Much of the Army now in Europe may return home via the Suez Canal and Tokyo. . . ."

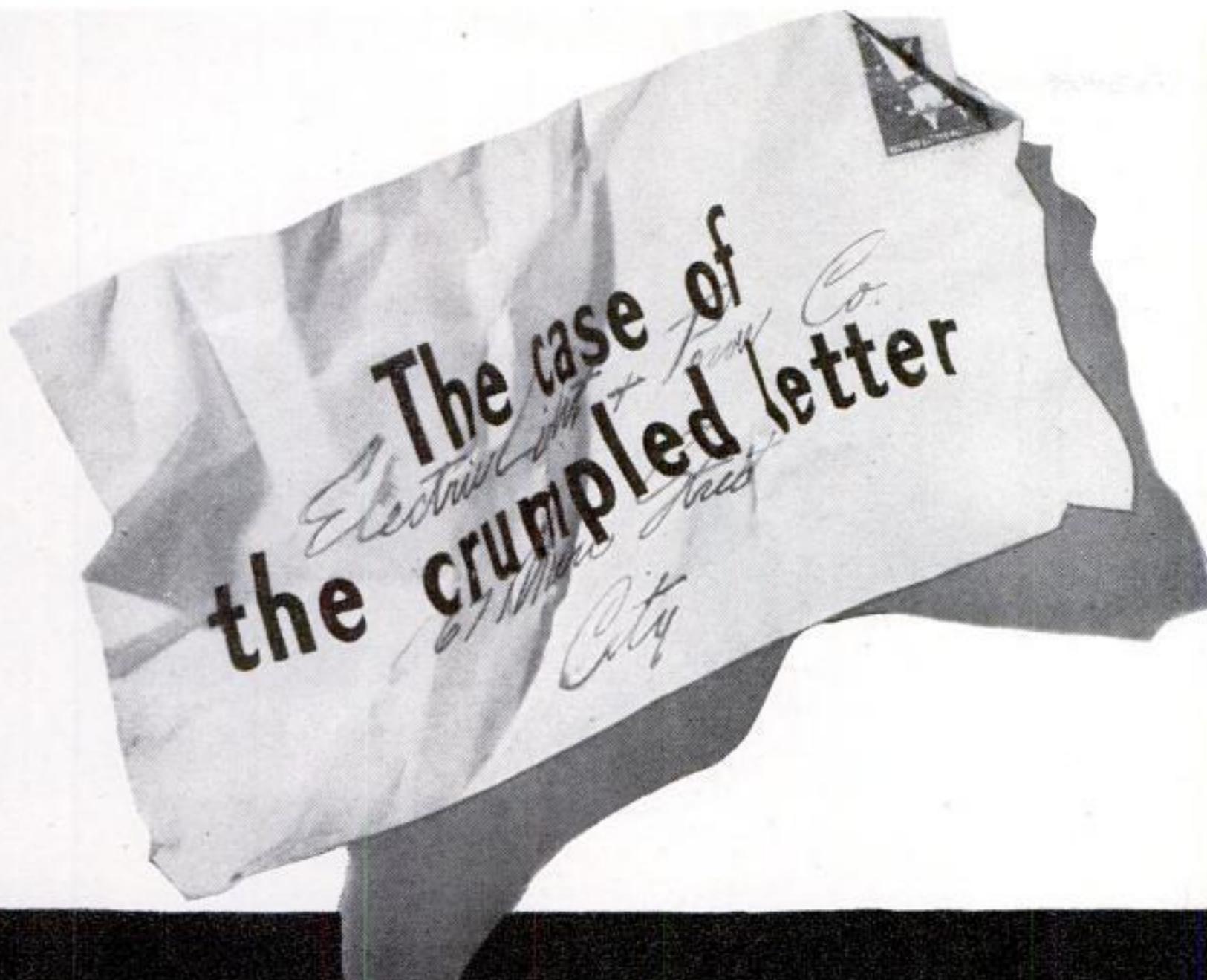
But from the men overseas came another story. They, too are planning to celebrate when V-day comes—but their feelings are different. Correspondent Morris Moore, in Oklahoma City, sent in this report:

The feel of the men who've gone through a year of overseas fighting was set in an anniversary letter from Sgt. Don Robinson, editor of the 45 Division News, to his old paper, the *Daily Oklahoman*. Here's what he said:

"It's hard to remember civilian life clearly, or even barracks life. One notable change in the way of living is the disappearance of Sunday. Sometimes you find out it's Sunday because the chaplain keeps track of the days and, if he finds a fairly safe spot will congregate a number of men for a quiet prayer service. You find your recollections have dimmed about surprising things. You are startled by a photograph of a 1941 Ford. A photo of the New York skyline or an Oklahoma oil well looks as strange as photos of Roman ruins did a little more than a year ago.

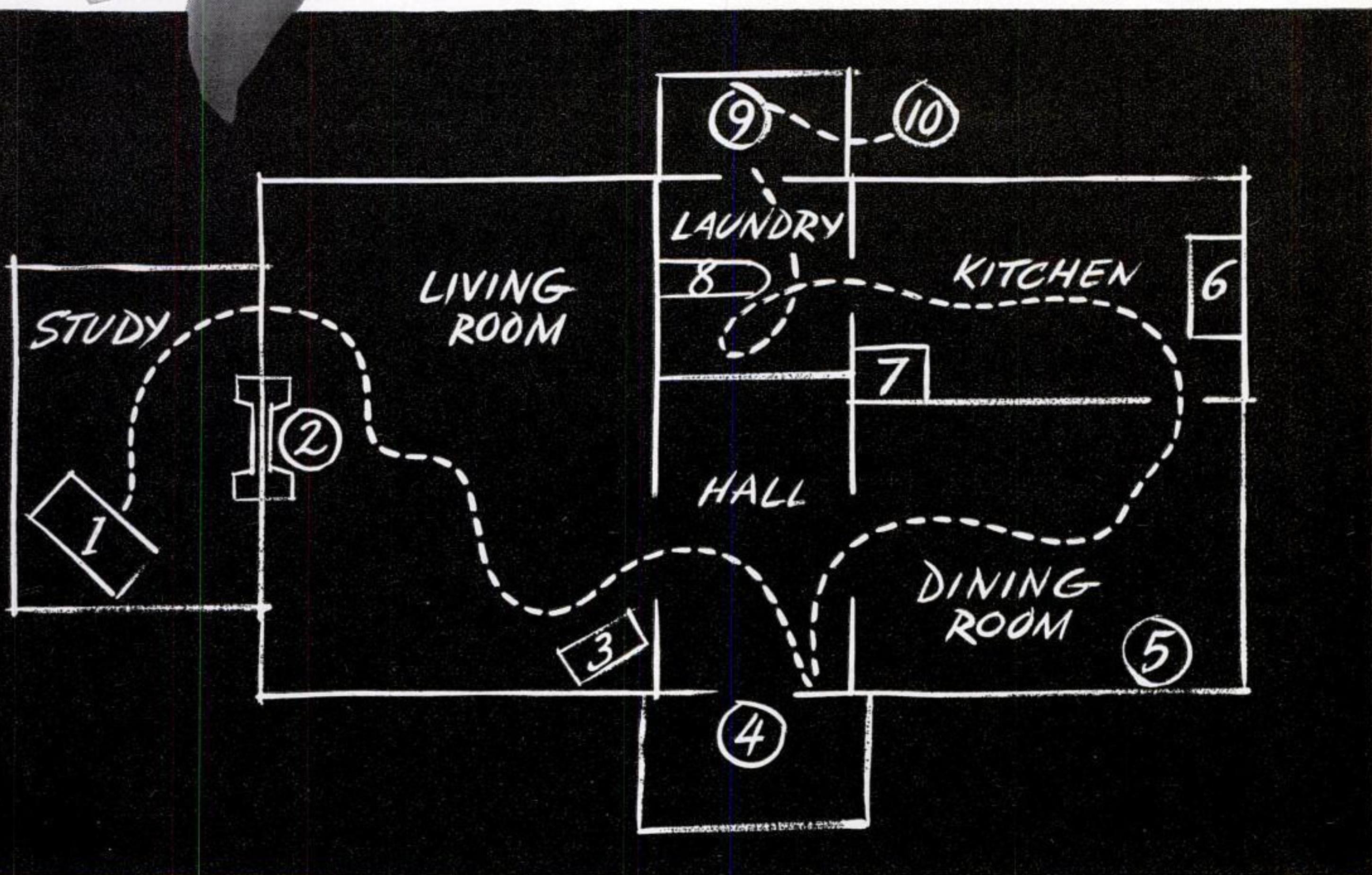
"But all these are relatively unimportant alongside the deaths and the wounded. Soldiers over here are closer together than those in the States. They live together, are seldom out of one another's sight. Then suddenly, as you watch, your buddy is killed or wounded.

"Or you hear that someone you've known for years is dead. You were talking to him yesterday. Last night there was a barrage of air bursts. . . . It's been a long year."



SCENE: First floor of the Hastings home

TIME: The evening of August 1, 1944



1. The desk at which Mr. Hastings opened his monthly bills and wrote an indignant letter to the electric company, protesting against their advertising that the average family gets twice as much electricity for its money as it did fifteen years ago.
2. The electric clock at which Mr. Hastings looked to see if he had time to mail his letter before dinner.
3. The family radio, with Junior parked close beside it, listening to "Jerry and the Jeeps."
4. The porch light which Mr. H. switched on to guide the dinner guests.
5. The percolator, ready and waiting to do dinner duty.
6. The electric range, filling the kitchen with appetizing odors.
7. The refrigerator, from which Mrs. H. was taking trays of tinkling ice cubes.
8. The iron, with which Nancy was pressing a dress for her date.
9. The back porch, on which Mr. H. paused to think things over—realizing that his family *did* use a lot more electricity nowadays, and maybe the company was right.
10. The trash can into which he tossed his crumpled letter.

Don't Waste Electricity Just Because It's Cheap and Isn't Rationed!

160 ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANIES

SELF-SUPPORTING, TAX-PAYING BUSINESSES *Names on request from this magazine.



**"He used to sit there alone—
until he discovered Mum!"**



PEOPLE are like elephants when it comes to underarm offense—they never forget the offender. Put him right on their don't-want-to-see list. That's why so many successful men use Mum. For they know a bath only removes *past* perspiration—Mum protects against underarm odor *ahead*. Mum takes only 30 seconds to dab on for all-day protection. Won't harm your shirts or skin. Be sure with Mum!

MUM Helps a Man Make the Grade

Product of Bristol-Myers

LIFE

Published by TIME Incorporated
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: Henry R. Luce
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LIFE'S COVER

At a fashion show of fall college styles held about a fortnight ago at B. Altman & Co., New York, most startling among the novelties shown were the "pedal pushers," in which Anne Scott appears on LIFE's cover. These are made of red wool plaid, come to just below the knee and are one of many versions of the new long shorts which are being promoted to replace rolled-up slacks and dungarees for college wear. For additional pictures of pedal pushers, see pages 65, 66.

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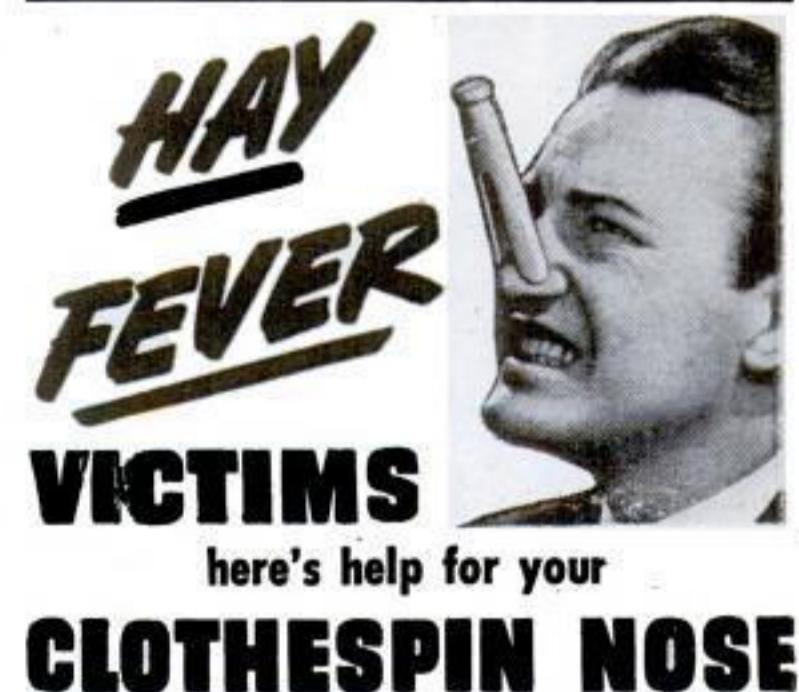
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GENTLE...
REGULAR AS
CLOCKWORK

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IT'S YOUR DUTY TO KEEP FIT . . .
AND TO KEEP BUYING WAR BONDS



Stuffy-head season is here! Get help! As a Luden's melts in your mouth it releases penetrating menthol which your breath carries to clogged-up nasal passages — helps relieve "clothespin nose."



NEW **LUDEN'S**
HONEY-LICORICE
COUGH DROPS!

Here's a new flavor in cough relief by the makers of Luden's Menthol Cough Drops. Both are medicated. Both 5¢.



Christmas
Overseas
Gifts
should be mailed early
SEPTEMBER 15 to
OCTOBER 15
Remember, the Registrar
is compact, light, easy
to mail!

Yes, it's America's first choice in billfolds, and no wonder! Rugged, trim... with room for everything a busy man carries these days. Windows for credentials and snapshots; indexed folders; secret pockets; hidden compartment for large bills... plus "invisible stitch" that does away with outside stitching which wears and ravel. Shown: Hand Boarded India Goatskin, Black, Brown or Gahna Mission Brown. \$5. Others to \$20. Plus 20% Federal Tax.

★ If your Personal Leather Goods counter is temporarily out of Prince Gardner Registrars it's because of war scarcities and unprecedented demand. Keep asking... it's worth the wait. PRINCE GARDNER, St. Louis 10, Mo. Made also in Canada at 468 King St. West, Toronto 2.

CREATORS OF THE "INVISIBLE STITCH" BILLFOLD



Needles and nails made his first watch tools . . .

THE March wind rattled the bedroom window. But the kerosene lantern on the floor gave a steady glow to warm the boy's feet.

Then his head bent even more closely to the work. He nudged the balance wheel—and life and motion came back into the timepiece.

Watch repairing was coming easier to young Henry Ford. He had started at 14 and the first watch (today in his private collection at Dearborn) had been mended with a shingle nail, tweezers made from a corset stay, and a pair of knitting needles. Now he had real tools and a lathe. After school, he was watch repairer to the neighborhood.

Everyone was enthusiastic about his work, particularly because he didn't charge for it. But it wasn't money that Henry Ford was interested in. Here was opportunity and he was making the most of it, an opportunity to *learn by doing*.

Years later, the watchmaker's touch and the creed of precision learned by Henry Ford in those winter nights were to guide the building of 30 million cars and trucks. Moreover, it was Mr. Ford's knowledge of watchmaking that prompted the inauguration of the assembly line. This in turn brought shorter working hours, increased wages, made life easier for millions, and is today speeding

equipment to preserve our American way of living.

New cars belong to the future. But when tomorrow's Ford, Mercury and Lincoln cars arrive, they will reflect anew the watchmaker's skill, the workmanship and engineering resourcefulness that are typical of Ford Motor Company.

As in the past, they will be motorcars that are reliable and economical, smart and comfortable. And they will be priced within the means of the greatest number. For Mr. Ford has declared: "The profits we are most interested in are those the public gets from using the things that we produce. The only real profit is the public benefit."

F O R D M O T O R C O M P A N Y



Love knows no distance when pledged with a **LANE**

The Gift That
Starts the Home



LANE unites
lovers all over
the world

—from letters written us
by servicemen

"... One thing she'll probably
never part with."
Key West, Florida

"It's a wonderful thing for
one's morale, to receive a letter
like I did, telling me how
much she liked her beautiful
cedar chest." New York

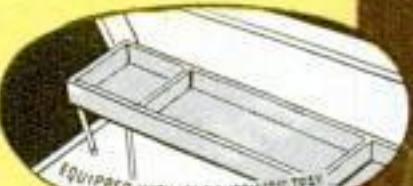
"My wife is more than pleased
with the chest. I know it will
serve us for years to come."
Iceland

"She received the chest and
was very well pleased. Through
your co-operation I was able
to project myself these many
thousands of miles . . . made
Christmas just a little more
cheerful." Aleutian Outpost

"I feel that if my girl had one
(Lane Chest), it would help
her spend the lonely hours of
the day, by putting our hopes
and thoughts of the future in
it . . . talked with some of the
fellows about the idea. Some
of them have bought your
cedar chests, and they all
highly praise them."
Urbana, Illinois

"Am enclosing a money order
... along with clipping showing
exactly what I want. Thanks
again for your co-operation
and the help of advertising."
North Africa

"I have one of the best girls in
the world and sure would like
to try and give her one (Lane
Cedar Chest) for Christmas."
Arkansas



\$39.50
Slightly higher in
West and Canada
Subject to O.P.A. rulings

Lane Chest No. 2043,
modern design of
American Walnut,
Oriental and New
Guinea veneers. Has
patented Automatic
Tray.



A million maidens yearn for this romantic love gift

Miles quickly vanish . . . when you say "I love you" with a Lane. It's the perfect symbol of love eternal! No gift could thrill her more—or be so practical. So help her protect those cherished treasures that mean your happiness tomorrow . . . with a LANE Cedar Hope Chest!

LANE is the only chest with all these MOTH PROTECTION features

Built of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch Aromatic Red Cedar in accordance with U. S. Government recommendations. LANE Cedar Hope Chests combine an age-old romantic tradition with nature's own moth destroyer . . . the aroma of Red Cedar.

No other wood has that aroma. No other wood possesses

the power of Red Cedar to destroy moths. LANE Hope Chests are the only pressure-tested, aroma-tight Red Cedar chests in the world. That's why Lane moth protection is sure. That's why it is guaranteed by a free insurance policy, written by one of the world's largest insurance companies.

The Lane Company, Inc., Dept. L, Altavista, Virginia.
In Canada: Knechtel's Ltd., Hanover, Ontario.



To Men and Women in the Armed Services
If you don't know the Lane dealer's name in
the town where you want a chest sent, write
to us. It will be delivered in accordance with
your wishes. We assume full responsibility.

LANE Cedar HOPE CHEST

THE GIFT THAT STARTS THE HOME

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LIFE'S PICTURES

The capture of Saipan gave Photographer W. Eugene Smith some of his best pictures and worst moments. When the 2nd Marines smashed forward in their final push to the sea on July 7, Smith was right up front. He spent a long night in a fox-hole watching tracers arc overhead. Next day he was pinned down by enemy fire on an exposed slope for hours. Here he talks to Korean youngsters. For pictures Smith and Peter Stackpole took see pages 75-83.

The following list, page by page, shows the source from which each picture in this issue was gathered. Where a single page is indebted to several sources, credit is recorded picture by picture (left to right, top to bottom) and line by line (lines separated by dashes) unless otherwise specified.

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Powers Models

tell how to have *naturally* lustrous, shining hair



WHY POWERS BEAUTIES USE THIS REMARKABLY BEAUTIFYING SHAMPOO



Kreml Shampoo thoroughly cleanses hair and scalp of dirt and loose dandruff.



Its beneficial oil base helps keep hair from becoming dry or brittle.



Brings out the natural sparkling beauty and lustre hidden in the hair.

10-Minute "Glamour Bath" Leaves Hair Silken Soft, Bright and Glossy For Days!

John Robert Powers, famous beauty authority, continually emphasizes to his stunning "million dollar" models—the importance of naturally lustrous, silken-sheen topknots. And here is why he advises his models to use *only* Kreml Shampoo:

1. It takes only 10 minutes to "glamour-bathe" your hair with Kreml Shampoo—to thoroughly cleanse hair and scalp of dirt and loose dandruff.
2. Kreml Shampoo leaves the hair so much softer, silkier and easier to arrange in *any* style.
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4. Kreml Shampoo positively contains no harsh caustics or chemicals.
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6. Kreml Shampoo rinses out like a charm—never leaves any excess dull soapy film.
7. It is also unsurpassed for shampooing children's hair.

Buy The Large Size—Let Your Whole Family Enjoy The Beauty Benefits Of:

Kreml SHAMPOO

FOR SILKEN-SHEEN HAIR—EASIER TO ARRANGE
MADE BY THE MAKERS OF THE FAMOUS KREML HAIR TONIC



Home is the fortress of her future

There is no substitute for the warmth, security, and influence of the home in a child's life.

And in wartime, we in America are having this simple fact brought home to us with new force.

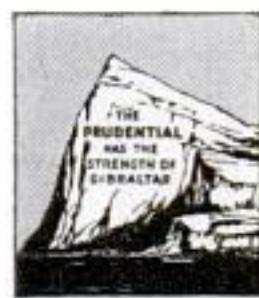
But the provision of adequate home life for children is not alone a wartime problem. Every father has this responsibility during his children's impressionable teen years, when proper environment is so vital.

Both in wartime and peacetime many families, every year, are left destitute upon the father's death. Without funds they cannot keep their homes—the center of a family's life, the fortress of a child's future.

So life insurance, which provides such funds to protect your wife and children; is a fundamental security for the family at any time. It can assure

them a living income, clothe them in your loving care far into the future—the unknown, unpredictable future.

Let the Prudential representative review your life insurance needs and help you toward the peace of mind which proper preparation for the future can bring. You will find him a friendly, experienced authority on how best to protect what is most dear to you.



THE PRUDENTIAL
INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA

A mutual life insurance company

HOME OFFICE: NEWARK, NEW JERSEY



THE FUTURE BELONGS TO THOSE WHO PREPARE FOR IT

APPROACHES TO GERMANY

A horizontal scale bar with tick marks at 0, 50, 100, 200, and 300 miles. Below the scale bar is the text "SCALE OF MILES".



ALLIED DRIVES ARE NOW AIMED AT NEARLY ALL NATURAL ROUTES TO GERMANY. ARROWS SHOW PROBABLE DIRECTION OF OFFENSIVES PUSHING TO GERMANY'S DEFENSE LINES

THE COMING BATTLE FOR GERMANY

The pitch of crisis in the German war machine went up a full octave last week. The Allies had opened a new land front in southern France, a front which the Germans appeared unable to defend with any great success. German armies in western France were being battered against the Seine by a sweeping U. S. and British offensive. The Russians were plainly gathering strength for a mighty push across Poland. It appeared that the Germans would soon have to fight the battle they feared most: the Battle for Germany.

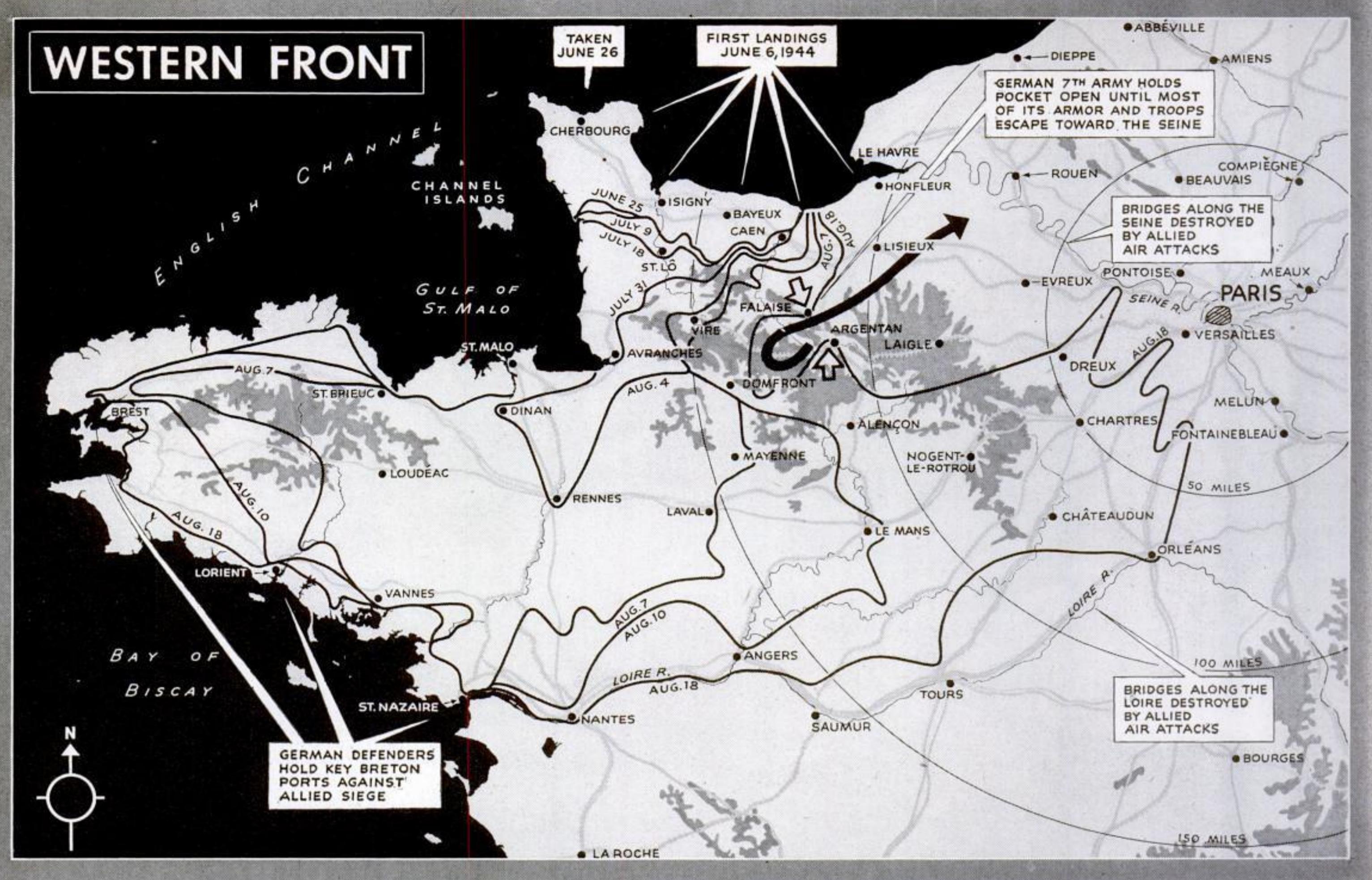
It was possible that the Germans might never be

able to pull out of the conquered countries. The Wehrmacht might not remain intact under the pressure of the defeats forcing the retreat. The German continental system might fold up under the loss of areas like the historic "cockpit" of Europe, the Low Countries. But most estimates of the German strength indicated that the army which had made a fighting retreat from Stalingrad was still strong enough to make a fighting retreat from France and Poland.

As shown on the map above, the Allied armies forcing the German withdrawal now are pushing along

the classic land routes into Germany. On the western front the British and the Americans are in position to break north and west of Paris through the battle-fields of the last war. On the newly opened southern front an army of Americans and Frenchmen is headed for the valley of the Rhône, the great avenue to the north. On the eastern front the Russians were already close to Germany in East Prussia and have started a more important drive aimed at Krakow and German Silesia. The progress of the drives along these approaches is shown in the maps on the following pages.

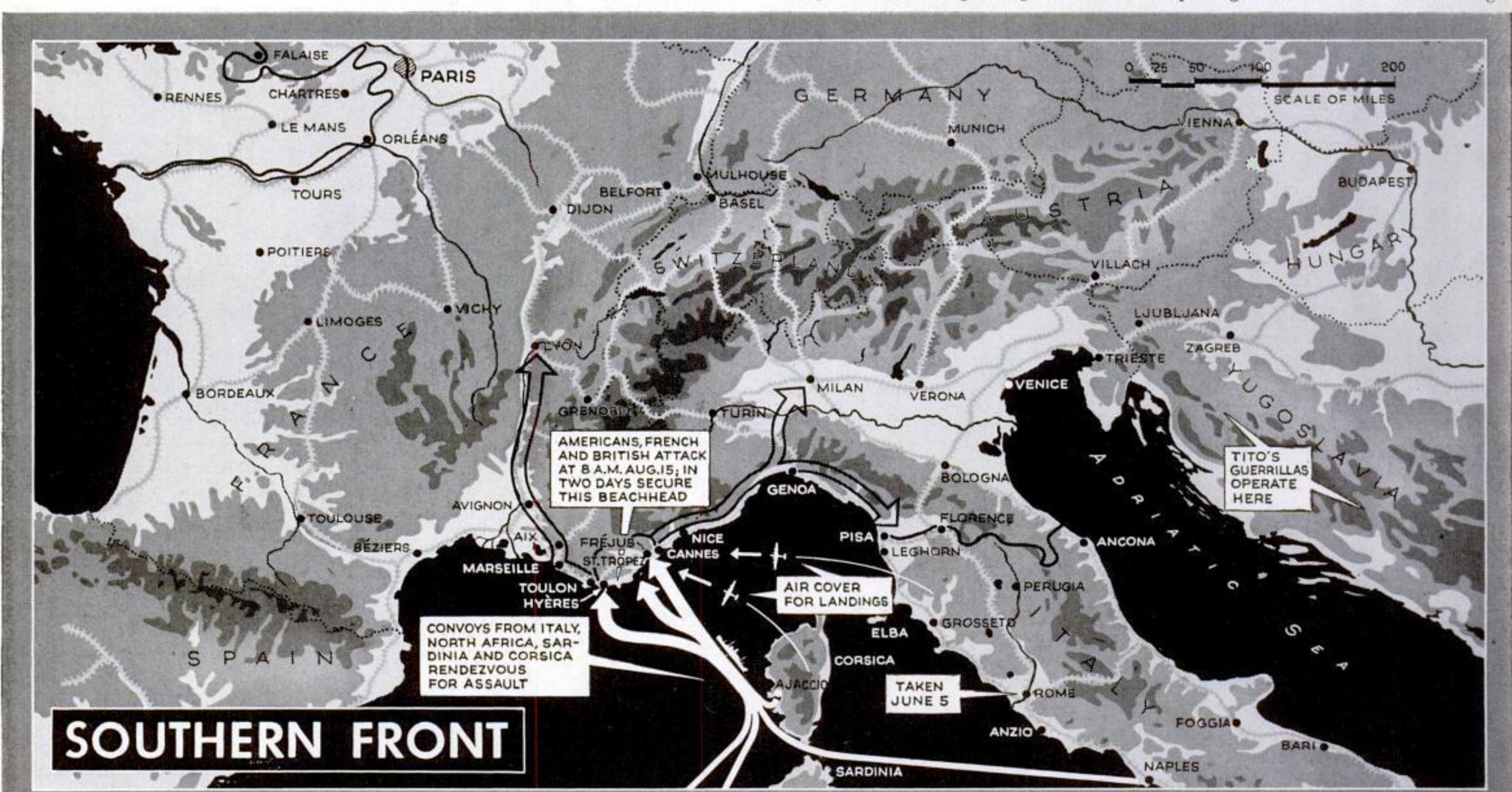
WESTERN FRONT



In western France the Allied offensive has been carving great scallops out of German-held territory since break-through on July 18. Advances shown on map between June 25 and July 18 put Lieut. General Omar Bradley's First and Third U. S. Armies in position for opening blow. The Third Army, commanded by Lieut. General George S. Patton Jr., was thrown through hole west of St. Lô. Pushing past to Avranches, it burst into Brittany and there exploded in all directions. First columns roared south and west for the ports of Brest, Lorient, St. Nazaire

and Nantes. Second great sweep broke toward Paris through Laval and Le Mans. From Le Mans one strong arm turned northward to encircle elements of German Fifth and Seventh Armies still holding the British and Canadians in Normandy. Last week Patton's forces were again plunging straight for Paris and were pinning the fleeing enemy (whose route is shown by the black arrow) against the Seine. The Germans, now including part of the Fifteenth Army which had been guarding Calais coast, were pouring across the river in fleets of barges.

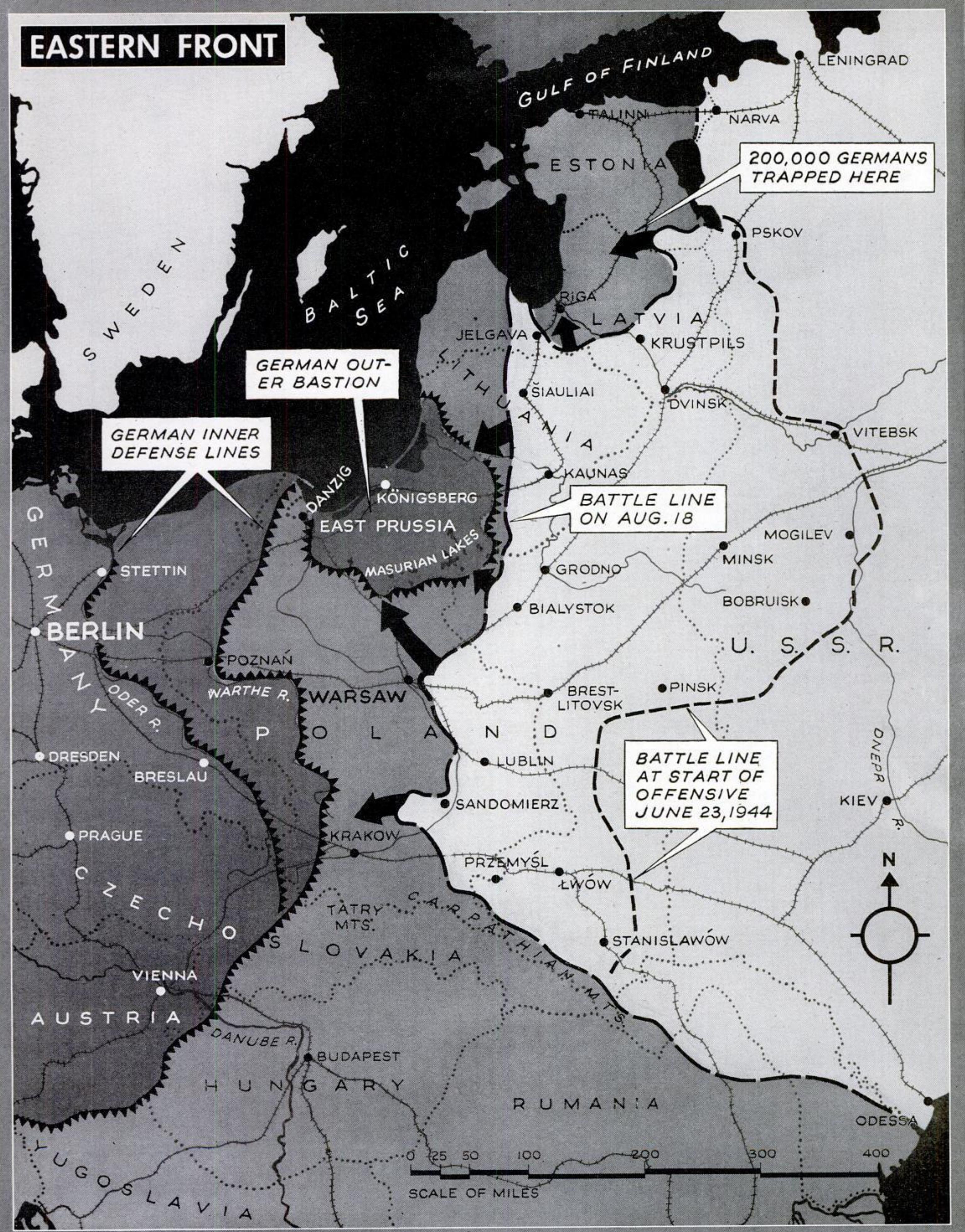
SOUTHERN FRONT



In the Mediterranean the landings of Aug. 15 extended the southern front to France. A fleet of 800 Allied ships put U. S. Seventh Army ashore in area between Toulon and Cannes. Landing was preceded by three days of bombing and greatest ship-to-shore barrage ever used in Mediterranean theater. Airborne troops were the first to attack, cutting roads behind coast at night. First landings by sea were on Hyères islands of Port Cros and Levant, where Rangers took dangerous German guns in hand-to-hand fight. U. S. Seventh, commanded by Major

General Alexander Patch, is almost entirely made up of French and U. S. troops. The French are commanded by Major General Jean de Lattre de Tassigny. In first three days invaders secured Chaine des Maures, coastal range of Maritime Alps. First objectives (shown by arrow) of the Seventh appeared to be to get to the Rhône Valley, possibly by-passing Toulon and Marseille, and drive north through Avignon and Lyon. Another possible drive: to the east along the Riviera, cutting off Germans in Italy defending the Gothic line behind Florence.

EASTERN FRONT



Russian drives slowed after big lunge in June and July, have been grinding ahead on smaller scale. Arrows indicate probable directions of major drives to come. Most successful Russian ground gainer last week was in salient west of Pskov, where Russians were attempting to split up German Sixteenth and Eighteenth Armies cut off by Jelgava corridor. The commander of German Baltic forces, Colonel General Georg Lindemann, is reported to have deserted to Russians. Another Russian offensive is slowly gaining ground across upper Vistula in the direction

of Krakow. Last week Russians captured Sandomierz, town on flank of this bulge. Germans appeared to have reorganized after retreat, were reported making limited counteroffensives in Siauliai region and east of Warsaw. Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky's First White Russian Army last week gave up one Warsaw suburb but appeared ready to join in drive north of city. Germans still have by far the greater part of their army on the Russian front. Estimates place 180 to 185 German divisions in the east, 60 to 65 in France and Low Countries.



INVASION ARRAY

Some days before the Aug. 15 landings in southern France this amazing array of American war vehicles was spread out in an Italian port waiting for the invasion. In first row from the left are Sherman tanks, then

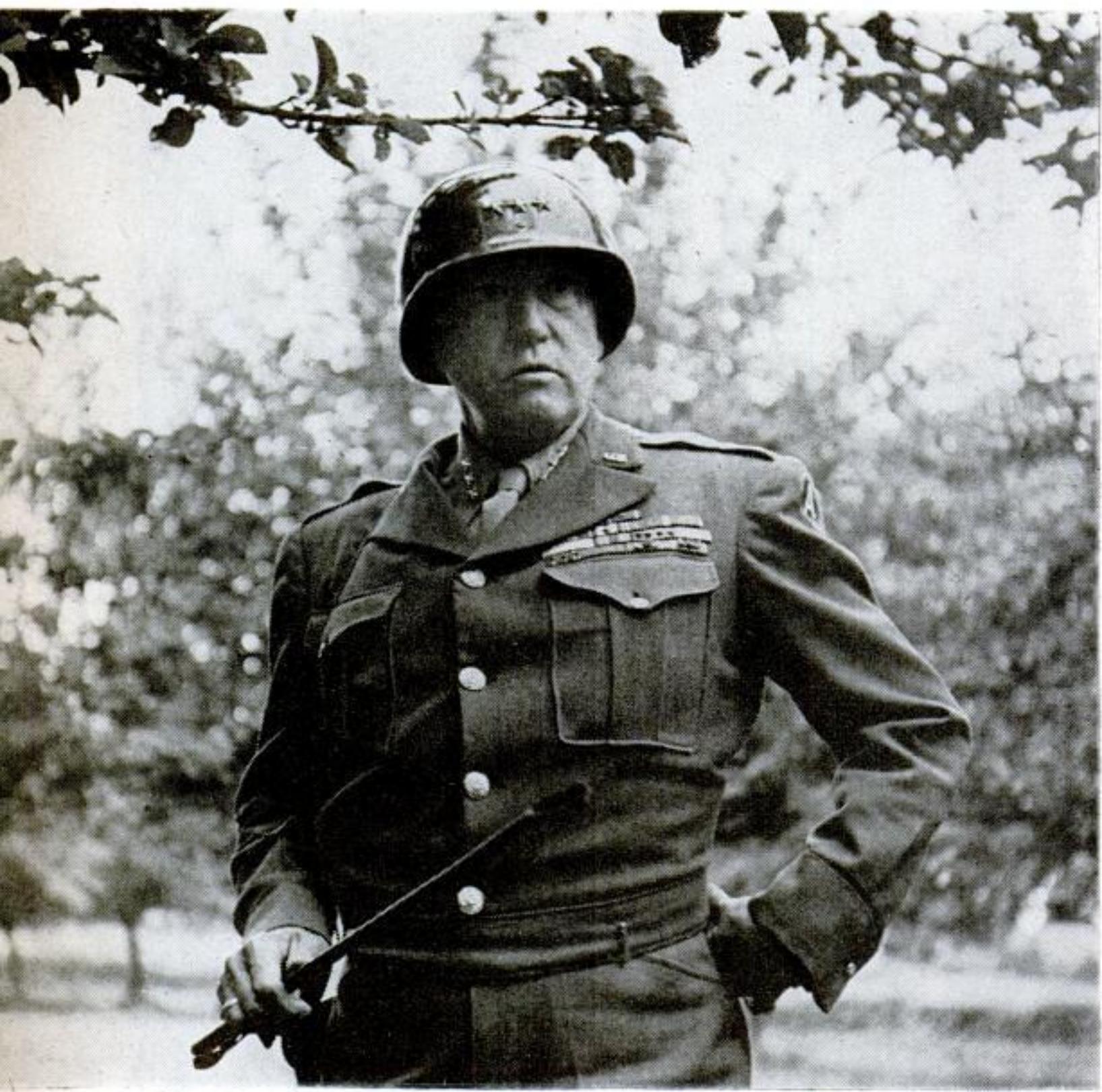
jeeps hauling mostly ammunition trailers. In the second row are Red Cross marked ambulances and medical trucks interspersed with half-tracks and the 2 1/2-ton general-purpose trucks. The third row, except for



mobile crane at the extreme left, is entirely made up of amphibious "ducks." The remainder of the rows are filled with the same and similar vehicles and this is by no means the entire park. All the vehicles are loaded

and fueled. Similar motor parks were set up in half a dozen other ports to implement the Seventh Army's battle-hardened 3rd Division (Tunisia, Sicily, Anzio), 36th Division (Salerno, Cassino) and 45th Division (Si-

city, Salerno, Anzio). Notice the column of men marching along the road at the left and the small settlement of tents just below railway tracks at top. The armada of Allied ships is already assembling in the harbor.



At press conference, his first in France, Patton talks with correspondents in a grove of apple trees. Senate last week approved his promotion to permanent major-generalship.



Gesturing forcefully, Patton raises fists decorated with three heavy rings. Helmet is varnished and has lieutenant general's three silver stars bolted on. His uniform has extra padding in the shoulders.

GENERAL PATTON

U. S. Army's legendary fire-eater becomes hero of drive for Paris

Last week Lieut. General George Patton Jr. set a new record for the distance between doghouse and popular acclaim. Before Aug. 15 it had been rumored Patton was in France, but he was still remembered as the man who had once slapped a sick soldier. When it was revealed that Patton was in command of the U. S. Third Army, which had rampaged through Brittany and was now closing on Paris, the general immediately became a full-blown hero. Moral: the world loves a winner.

No matter how much had been forgotten about him, Patton was still the kind of man who said things like: "The way to fight Germans is to ram a bayonet into their belly buttons and rip 'em up and down" and "All you have to do with those Huns is to drive them up one hill and kick them down another all the way to Berlin." But events last week seemed to indicate that a fire-and-brimstone fighter like General Patton was just what was needed to whip the faltering Germans.



Leaving tent near his field headquarters, Patton grins at bystanders. General here carries binoculars and leather riding crop instead of his usual revolvers (see opposite page).



General's dog is Willie, bull terrier. He is one of the few dogs to wear regulation Army dog tag. Willie travels with Patton everywhere he goes. General Eisenhower has Scotty which travels with him.



At conference with General Bradley (center) and General Montgomery, Patton wears famous pearl-handled revolvers. Montgomery appears to be looking at them skeptically. In France,

Patton has also carried French sword. When he first landed in Normandy, Patton bet \$1,000 that he would beat Montgomery and Bradley to Paris. Neither has admitted taking the bet.

RECONVERSION TO WHAT?

IT USED TO BE CALLED "CAPITALISM." BY ANY NAME ITS BASIS IS THE FREE MARKET

The better the war news gets, the more Americans talk about "reconversion." Businessmen, labor leaders and politicos can't leave the subject alone. All their plan-palaver will get louder from now on. For if it took three years to tune up the American industrial machine to war, it could take almost as long to reconvert it to peace.

Meanwhile the plain citizen might be less confused by the plans if he knew what we are trying to reconvert *toward*. Republicans say that they want to reconvert the economy back to a system of free enterprise. This would be more original if the Democrats didn't say the same thing. Just as everybody is against sin, so everybody seems to be for free enterprise and business. But what do they mean?

In a different day this question would not have been worth asking because free enterprise—or "capitalism," as it was then known—was just assumed as one of the facts of life. Today, despite all the fine words about it, that is not the case. If the American people really want to return to capitalism, they will have to lay their bets on the line. At the very least, a popular and workable capitalism needs a government that will work for, not against, the free competitive market.

How New York Gets Along

When a visitor to the District of Columbia leaves that hyperthyroid city and returns to almost any one of the United States, he is at once struck by a subtle change in atmosphere. Maybe he has spent a day with the planners, discussing the imponderables of the war, the imponderables of the peace, the blueprints, the statistics, the directives, the gossip of the planners' world. Then he flies home—say over Sandy Hook and the Narrows, over the Statue of Liberty, over the ships in the harbor, over the millions of people of Greater New York. He flies over the biggest trading and manufacturing center in the world, and he may wonder how it works.

It does not work according to plan. It does not work because of Mayor LaGuardia, indispensable though a mayor may be. It works by a very simple alchemy: by the fact that Jones has something to sell to Smith, and that Smith has something to sell to Brown, and that all of them keep swapping their work or possessions all day long. The wonder of New York is that over 7,000,000 people, from the Battery to the Bronx Zoo, day in, day out, get along together. How? They trade. This simple mystery, once grasped, tells more about the business enterprise system than all the statistics of Washington.

New York City is just an oversized pinpoint in the American economy. Add up the drumfire of trade throughout the country and knock yourself out with the totals. America is a place where retail sales, even in

war, run to over 40 billion dollars a year. It is a place where some 600 billion dollars' worth of checks are cashed a year. The checks you hear about are the big ones made out to Gene Grace and Hedy Lamarr. The checks you see are the \$1, \$5, \$10 variety paying the butcher, the grocer, the electric light company. The transactions they represent, plus the 100 billion dollars a year in cash transactions, are the vast, complex, planless but generally efficient way of life known as the free market.

Just now the free market is not very free. B cards are harder to get than the money the gas costs, and a company with a new idea in electric refrigerators can't get the materials to make it with for love or money. To run a total war, a nation like ours can't afford to rely too much on the free market. But for any other purpose it can't afford to rely on anything else.

Voting With Dollars

The free market is such old stuff in America that its beauties are often forgotten. In a way it is the economic equivalent of democracy; the people, as consumers, are sovereign, and your vote is your dollar. If you don't like Shrinko bathing trunks, buy a Sinko instead and put Shrinko out of business. This happens all the time in a free market. There are about 2,000,000 business enterprises in America, mostly small. In 1937, a fairly typical prewar year, an average of 1,300 new businesses were started every working day, while 1,150 closed their doors. Most of the latter represented bad guesses on the businessman's part. They may have looked good on paper but they didn't get the votes.

These bad guesses served an indispensable purpose to society, like the errors in any system of trial and error. The effort and the risk of these bad guesses, however, were assumed not by organized society but by individuals and private corporations. That is the basis of the capitalist system. And that is why the successful ones, the businesses that get the votes, are rewarded by a profit, without the expectation of which very few businessmen, if any, would ever back their guesses, good or bad. Production for profit is not the opposite of "production for use." As one economist puts it, profit is "the index, the proof, that production was for use"—the use of the sovereign consumer.

But this is only true if the profits are taken from a genuinely free market. And two things interfere repeatedly with the freedom of the market in America.

One is government. It interferes for big-hearted reasons when some politically vocal group, such as the cotton growers, the sugar growers or the coal miners, are threatened or victimized by the free market and can't (or won't) stay with it. The free market is in-

deed a tough arena and sometimes it is only humane for the government to help the wounded.

The monopolistic tendency of business itself also interferes with the free market. Just as labor seeks security through legislation, so capital seeks security by consolidating its market position, little by little disfranchising the consumer's dollar. That is why Americans instinctively mistrust oversized business and why the Sherman Act will probably never be repealed.

Thus the free market is a relative matter. But America, despite its corporate giants and its meddlesome government, is still, beneath the war controls, the freest big market in the world.

This is a very lucky thing for America. For the connection between a free market and the other freedoms of democracy is more than symbolic; it is real. The freer the market, the freer every man's choice as to what he will work at as well as what he will buy. Economic decisions are decentralized, economic power is diffused, and this makes political liberties possible.

Government's Responsibility

The free market is not the whole of modern capitalism. The system has other virtues and drawbacks relating to the problems of investment, the business cycle and technological advance. These problems will be discussed on this page another time. But in reconversion the free market is the first objective and the planners might well worry about it—and rely on it—more than they have.

The war has made necessary so much centralized paper work that a lot of it may survive the war unnecessarily, of its own momentum. Planning for planning's sake is just as dangerous as not planning at all.

But a completely unregulated market would soon "wind itself up" into a handful of monopolies. If we are to recover a free market the government must take a very vigilant part in steering the reconversion that way. Its plans should be directed toward more and freer trading and more new businesses. That is why a change in the tax structure, to stimulate new businesses, is just as important as unemployment insurance. Both are government responsibilities.

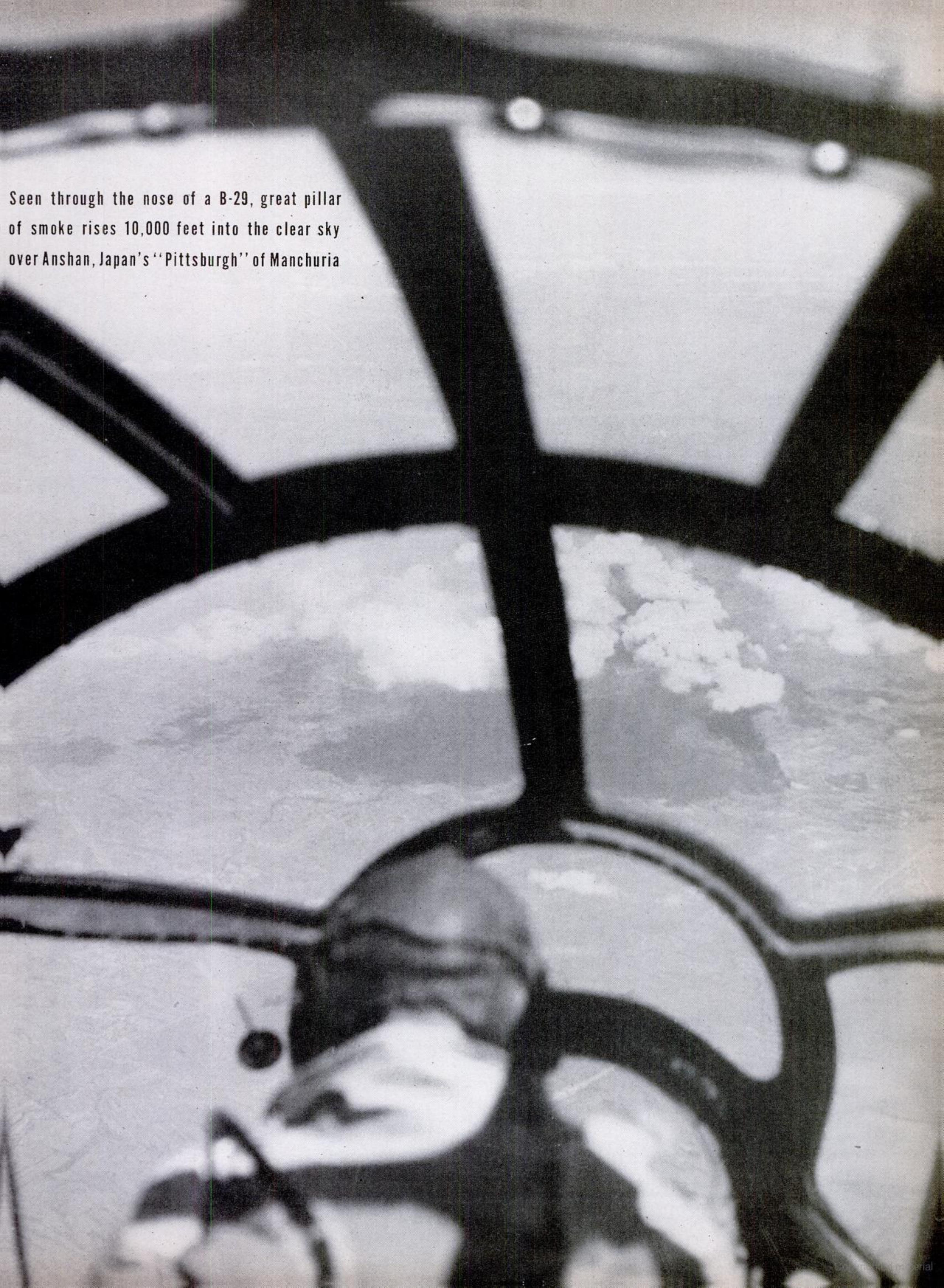
Responsibilities to whom? To capital? To labor? No. The only proper objective of government economic policy is to strengthen the free market. For the free market is the only economic system on which Americans can safely count to increase their standard of living, release their own creative energy, use their resources efficiently, govern the infinitely complex jungle of their daily trading and protect their political democracy, all at the same time.

PICTURE OF THE WEEK:

On July 29 U. S. Superfortresses made their third raid on Japanese territory and their first in broad daylight. They dived over the steel center of An-

shan in Manchuria, extending attacks on Japanese industry which began with raids on Yawata and Sasebo. LIFE's Bill Shrout shot the picture on the

opposite page over the shoulder of a bombardier as his B-29 approached the target. Last week the Japanese promised a superbomber of their own.



Seen through the nose of a B-29, great pillar
of smoke rises 10,000 feet into the clear sky
over Anshan, Japan's "Pittsburgh" of Manchuria



EXCURSION BOAT RUNS THROUGH LILY FIELDS



LILIES GROW ON STALKS. RUMOR SAYS SEEDS WERE BROUGHT BY FISH-HAWKS FROM EGYPT



GEORGE OTT SHOWS SIZE OF LEAF AND BUD AND HOW LONG THEIR STEMS ARE

AMERICAN LILIES

**Lovely by-products of the drought
flower on lakes north of Chicago**

In the East the first 15 days of August were the hottest in history. In New York City the temperature went over 90 for eight consecutive days. Along with the heat came a drought. Although forecasts for crops still remained favorable—the wheat harvest will be the biggest ever—the Department of Agriculture reported mounting drought damage in the east central states. Around New York the peach and apple crops were cut 25% and many victory gardens were ruined.

An unusual by-product of the drought was the beau-

tiful flowering of American lilies on Fox and Grass Lakes, located 50 miles northwest of Chicago. The apparent cause of this phenomenon—65 acres of pale, yellow flowers—was the drop of the water level to seven inches below normal. Although some lilies bloom there every year, nothing like this profusion has been seen in a long time. Making money while the lilies bloomed, the villagers ran daily sight-seeing boats (75¢ a ride) and phoned rhapsodic stories to the Chicago papers, calling their flowers rare “Egyptian lotuses.”

AS IT GROWS. A BLOSSOM SPLITS A LEAF. IN FOREGROUND IS A NEW LEAF, STILL CURLED UP



WHEN THEY ARE YOUNG, BLOSSOMS OPEN IN THE MORNING. CLOSE IN EVENING





American delegation to security talks. Front row, left to right, Admiral A. J. Hepburn, Breckinridge Long (Assistant Secretary of State), Dr. Isaiah Bowman, Edward R. Stettinius (Under Secretary of State), Henry P. Fletcher (special adviser to Secretary of State), Joseph C. Grew,

Lieut. General Stanley Embick. Back row, left to right, James Dunn, Leo Pasvolsky, Edwin C. Wilson, Green H. Hackworth, Benjamin Cohen, Vice Admiral Russell Willson, Rear Admiral Harold Train, Major General George Strong, Major General Muir Fairchild, Stanley Hornbeck.



British delegation is shown in garden of the British Embassy after arriving in the U. S. Aug. 12. Seated, left to right, Lieut. General G. N. Macready, Sir William Malkin, Admiral Sir Percy Noble, Sir Alexander Cadogan, chairman, Air Marshal Sir William Welsh, Gladwyn Jebb.

Standing, left to right, Colonel Capel Dunn, Paul Falla, A. H. Poynton, Professor Charles Kingsley Webster, Peter Loxley. In Washington, Sir Alexander Cadogan said that his government is in agreement with the chief parts of the American outline for postwar security.



IN BRITISH EMBASSY GARDEN SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN, HEAD OF BRITISH DELEGATION, PATS FREDDIE, DACHSHUND OWNED BY LORD HALIFAX, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO U.S.

BIG FOUR POWERS BEGIN PEACE TALKS IN WASHINGTON

In Washington at stately old Dumbarton Oaks, now a museum owned by Harvard University, the Big Four conference on peace and postwar security got down to work. Both the U. S. and Great Britain appointed topflight men to head their delegations. The U. S. selected Edward R. Stettinius, Under Secretary of State, and the British chose Sir Alexander Cadogan (above) Permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The Russians proved a disappointment. They chose Andrei Gromyko, ambassador to the U.S.,

an able but inexperienced young diplomat. Following this example, China chose as chairman its ambassador to the U. S., Wei Tao-ming. These moves inevitably lowered the prestige of the conference. However, the meeting started with much behind-the-scenes agreement between Great Britain, the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.

At midweek Presidential Nominee Tom Dewey expressed fear that the Big Four planned to rule the world permanently by power politics "coercing" the small nations. Next day Secretary of State Hull denied

this, but said he would welcome a nonpartisan conference with Dewey. Immediately accepting the invitation, Dewey appointed John Foster Dulles (LIFE, Aug. 21), his adviser on foreign affairs, as his representative.

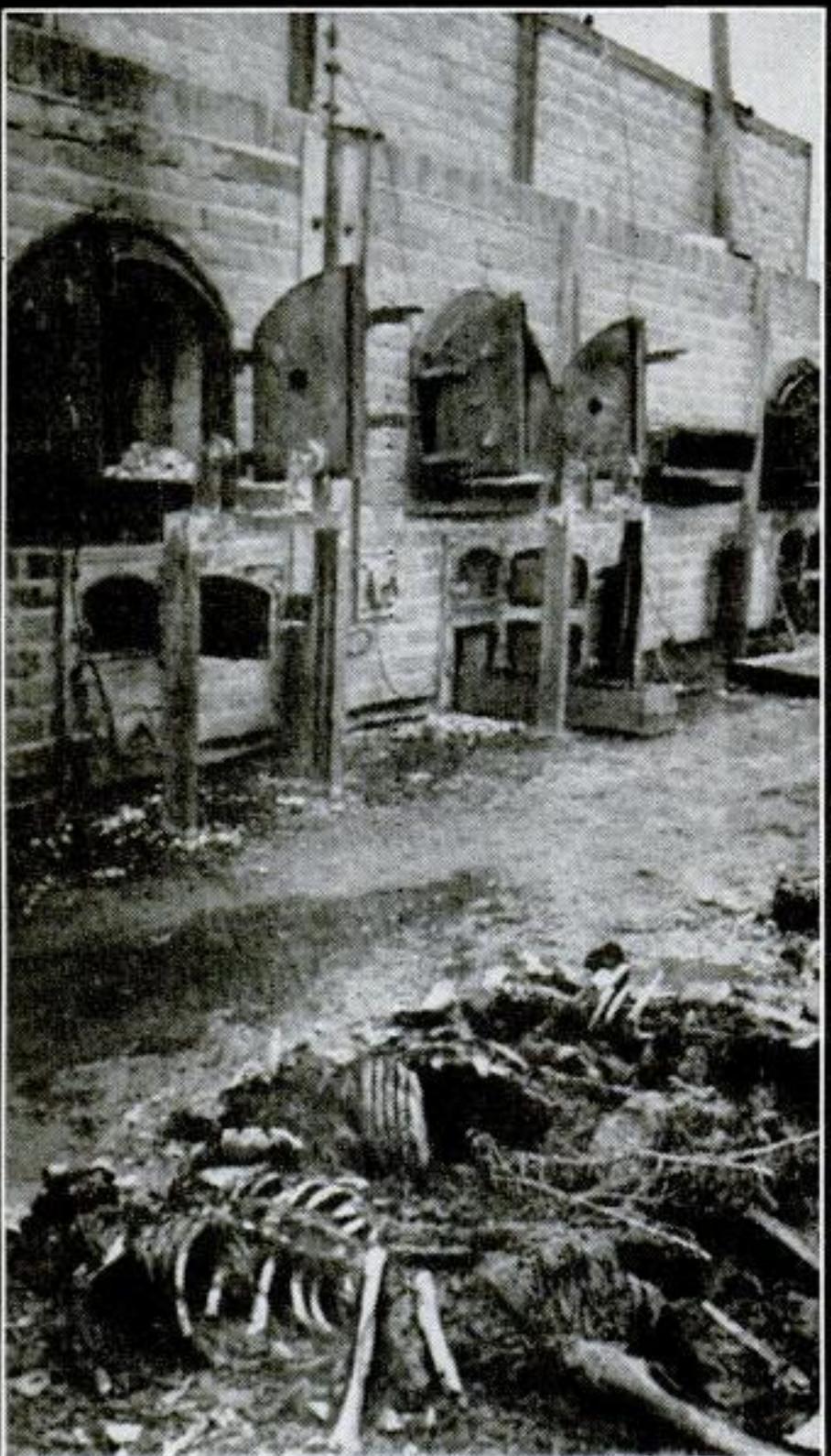
At week's end President Roosevelt was asked about reports that the administration intends to submit peace-organization plans resulting from this and other conferences to the Senate before submitting the actual peace treaties. He answered that this was newspaper talk and he had no time to comment on fool questions.



At the funeral for the massacred Jews in Lublin, Aug. 6, Russia's Polish government was represented by Polish and Russian officers. First two at left are Polish officers. City of Lublin is just now the temporary capital of Russian-backed Polish Committee of Liberation.



The common grave for the meager remains of uncounted dead is honored by a military guard. Just beyond is ancient Lublin Castle. The 1,000-year-old city was scene of 1569 union of Poland and Lithuania (see p. 87). It is now surrounded by ruins of past wars.



Great ovens for cremating bodies which had been gassed in "murder vans" used at Kharkov (LIFE, July 10) are shown here. In foreground, skeletons.

LUBLIN FUNERAL

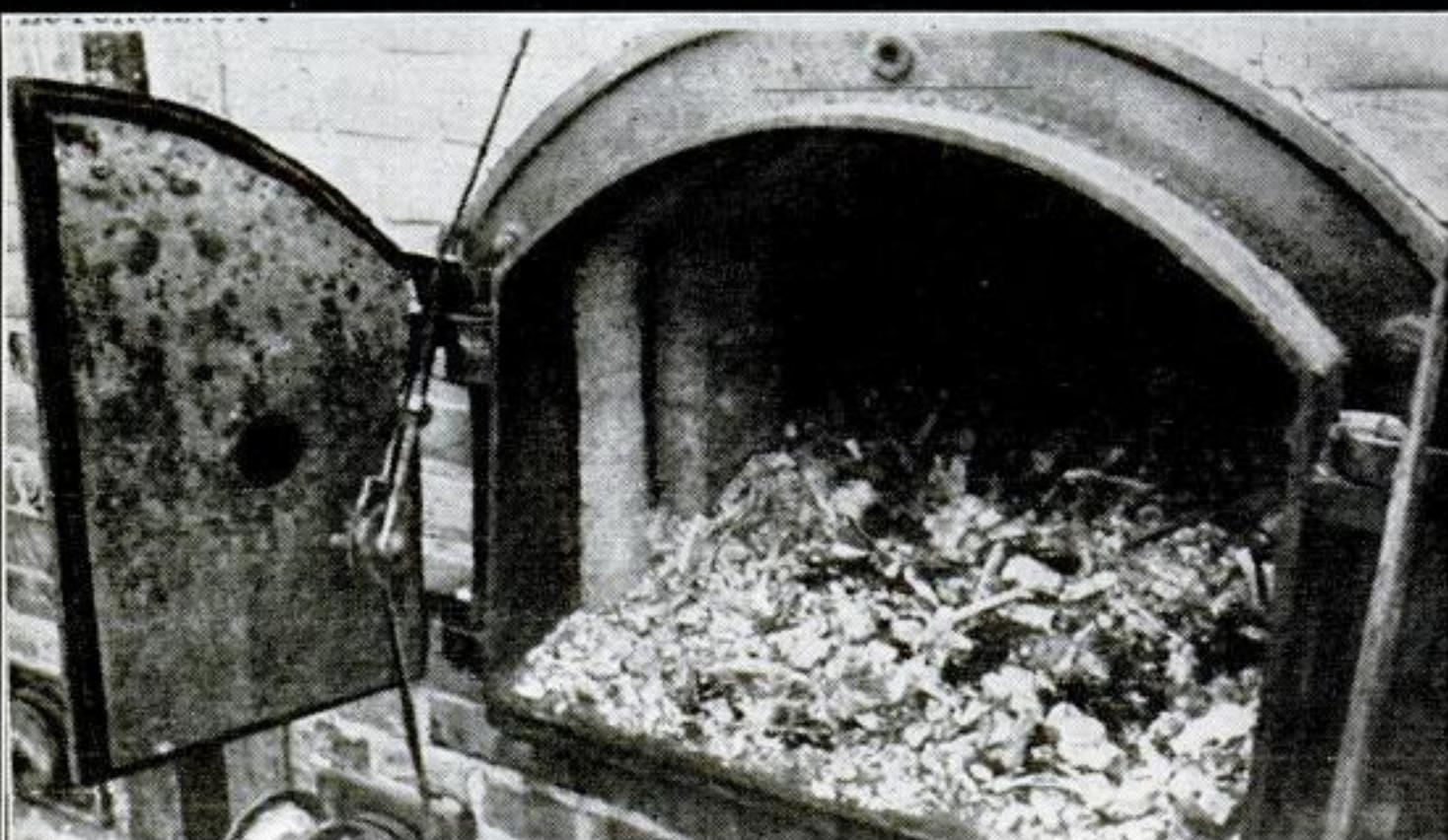
Russians honor Jews whom Nazis gassed and cremated in mass

The dead center of Europe's horror was revealed Aug. 6 as Lublin, in the far eastern part of Poland taken over by Hitler in 1939. On last July 24 the Russians captured it. Hitler had announced it as the ghetto for all Europe's Jews. By 1942 he had cut it up into 16 square districts, each with 20 barracks, and the new Lublin was still growing. Railway trains poured in, labeled from Vienna, Hamburg, Prague, Paris and Amsterdam, their human contents singing and wailing and sometimes breaking out of the cars, only to be shot down by SS men. The survivors, said reports from Moscow, were loaded into "murder vans" which killed them either with the carbon-monoxide gas from the motor exhaust or a "Cyclone" gas.

Shown here are ovens in which they were then cremated. Lublin's capacity was 40,000 victims and there were usually 20,000 in residence in the "extermination camp." Total executed was reported as "several hundred thousand." Among them, according to a circumstantial Russian story, was the prewar premier of France, the great Léon Blum.



Great pits were used on busy days when Germans merely shot Jews and dumped bodies here. Many of watchers uncover and hold handkerchiefs to faces.



A cold oven still contains granulated bones of the victims. The execution centers were Lublin Castle and the Maidanek suburb. While Poles sang traditional "Saint Virgin," masons sealed an urn of the victims' ashes into the castle wall during Aug. 6 ceremony.



Shoes of men, women and children were thrifitly salvaged by Germans. Victims were undressed and bathed before execution and herded into the vans. When Russians came Lublin peasants still could not—for terror—speak of these events above a whisper.



How to make a meal out of a sandwich

It's easy, when with the sandwich you serve a plate of Campbell's Cream of Mushroom Soup. For here's a soup so hearty and delicious, it rates a welcome any day. Ladle out a plateful—and see! Notice the rich, velvety smoothness that comes from the extra-thick, farm-sweet cream. Notice, too, all the tender pieces of plump hothouse mushrooms that fill every spoonful with tempting mushroom flavor. When lunch must be quick and substantial, enjoy your favorite sandwich and Campbell's Cream of Mushroom.



I'm not a very practised hand
At making public speeches—
But how to make a tasty meal
Is what this picture teaches!

Look for the Red-and-White Label

Campbell's CREAM OF MUSHROOM SOUP





1 Said Sergeant Swan of Household Police,
"Here's a tip that I'll lend-lease:
Shopping's tough—so why should you
Buy four soaps when one will do?"



2 "Come with me—I'll make my rounds,
And then you'll see on what good grounds
I base my claim that Swan will do.
Baby ... dishes ... duds ... and you."



3 "In the nursery we begin—
Swan is grand for tender skin!
Baby coos, 'How mild it feels!'
And it's pure as fine castiles!"



4 "Wartime workers wash with Swan,
Soon that tired feeling's gone!
Whether water's soft or hard
Swan suds fast—a bather's pard!"



5 "Swan's a whiz at kitchen duty,
Gives your dishes gleaming beauty.
Swan suds up so thick and fast,
It's mild! It's firm! And made to last."



6 "Now just peek behind this door—
Swan does one more wartime chore:
Gentle Swan suds help preserve
Precious duds as they deserve!"



7 "So don't you think you ought to try
Swan, the thrifty wartime buy?"



TUNE IN: George Burns and Gracie Allen,
with Bill Goodwin—CBS—Tuesday Nights,
Bright Horizon—Monday through Friday—CBS

UNCLE SAM SAYS...DON'T WASTE SOAP
—it's made from vital war materials!

Remind 'em, Swanny, to tune in
To George & Gracie, with Goodwin!





PLAYING FRENCH HORNS, TRUMPETS AND BARITONE HORNS. THE NUNS LINE UP ON STAGE OF COLLINS AUDITORIUM WHILE FATHER JOHN W. ZIEMAK, INSTRUCTOR, LEADS THEM

NUNS' ORCHESTRA

Composed of schoolteachers, it gives its graduation concert at Fordham

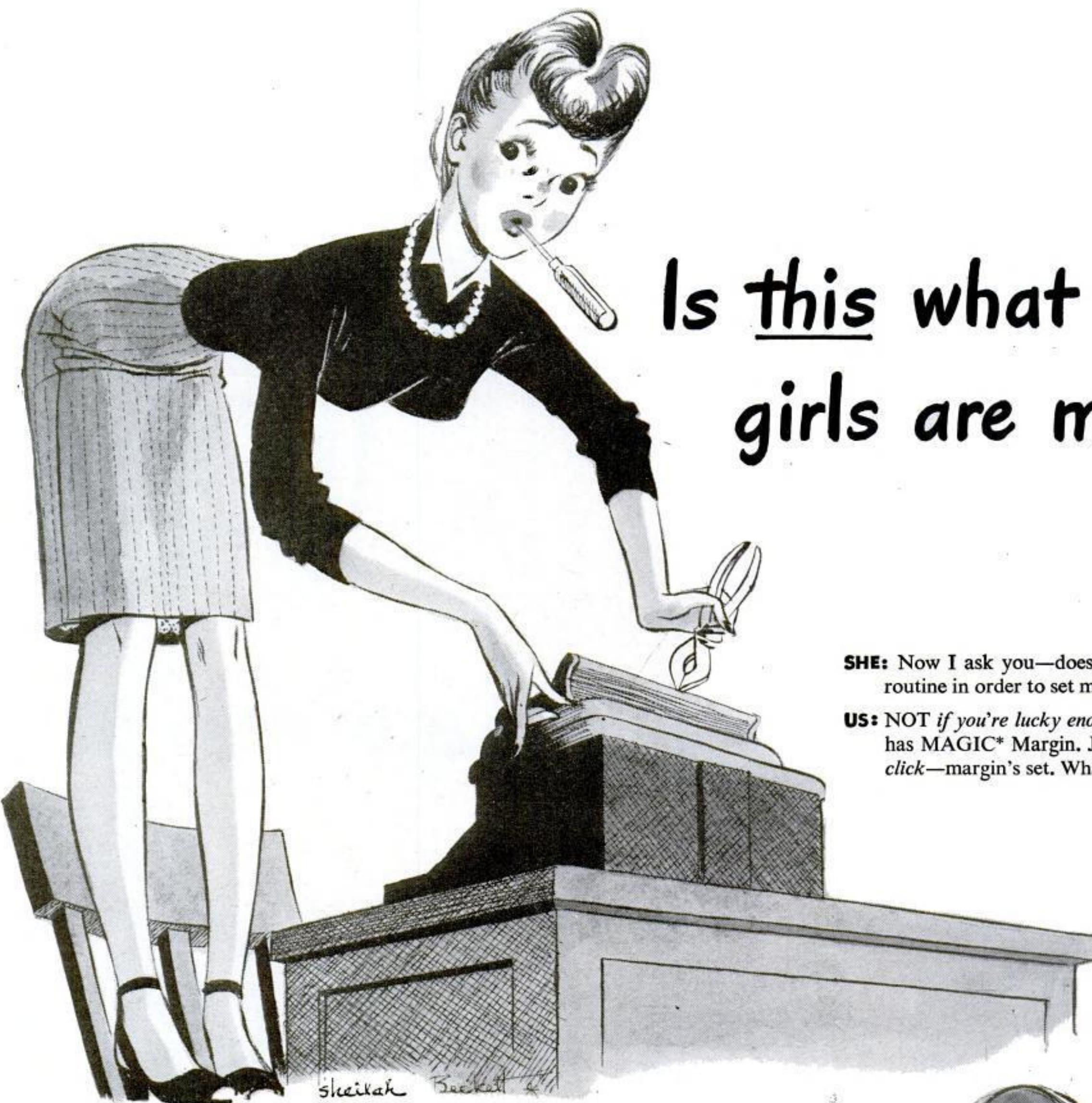
On Aug. 9 at Fordham University in New York City, an orchestra composed entirely of nuns gave its first and last concert. Among other selections they played the *Ave Maria* by Rosewig, *Largo* from Dvořák's symphony *From the New World* and a Lehar waltz. In between times they rendered *Tea for Two* and *Memory Lane*.

The nuns were schoolteachers attending the regular summer session of Fordham's School of Education. Under the instruction of Father John W. Ziemak, the musical director of New York's Cardinal Hayes High School, they took a course in how to organize students into small music ensembles. The course lasted six weeks. For the first week the sisters were all given trumpets and told how to finger them and blow them. The second week they played clarinets. Later they were allowed to select their favorite instruments for their own ensembles. "The small sisters took the big instruments and the big sisters the small instruments," joked Father Ziemak. The concert, which lasted an hour and a half, came as a sort of graduation exercise for the whole class.



Father Ziemak holds sousaphone while teaching Sister Muriel of St. Francis' Convent, McKees Rocks, Pa. how to blow

it. Some of the sisters knew how to play violins before the course began. Some found lip control on the brasses difficult.



Is this what little girls are made for?

SHE: Now I ask you—does a gal *have* to go through this routine in order to set margins on a typewriter?

US: NOT if you're lucky enough to own a Royal! For Royal has MAGIC* Margin. Just a flick of your finger and—click—margin's set. What a timesaver!



SHE: Well, how about this? Does *every* gal have to *sock* the keys to make the type bars sit up and write?

US: Come, come, little one. Haven't you heard of Royal's Touch Control? When you can again buy a Royal, you will simply turn a little dial and—*presto*—key pressure is adapted to your touch!

This is what Royals are made for!

Royals save time, step up speed! MAGIC Margin, Shift Freedom, Touch Control, Fingerflow Keyboard, Automatic Paper Lock helped make Royal the world's fastest standard typewriter!

Royals stand up for years! Royal is the most durable typewriter engineering science has produced. But, like

any precision machine, it needs a little care. So phone your Royal Service man and ask for a periodic War-time Checkup.

This is what War Bonds are made for!

To lick our enemies, to end the war, to bring back your loved ones. Buy another War Bond—today!



SHE: Now, this bobbing carriage has got me cutting out paper dolls! It's driving me crazy! Do *all* typewriter carriages bob up and down?

US: No, no, and *no!* On a Royal, only the type bars move. Helps you relax...do more work—*better!*

ROYAL

World's No 1. Typewriter

*Trade Mark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

Nuns' Orchestra (continued)



Lip control on a baritone horn is practiced by Sister Mary Rose, O. P., from College of St. Mary of the Springs, Colum-

bus, Ohio. Several days after the concert the nuns went home to their schools. Some teach boys' bands, others col-

lege girls' bands. Least familiar to nuns were instruments used in boys' bands like trombones, trumpets, big horns.

Nuns' Orchestra (continued)



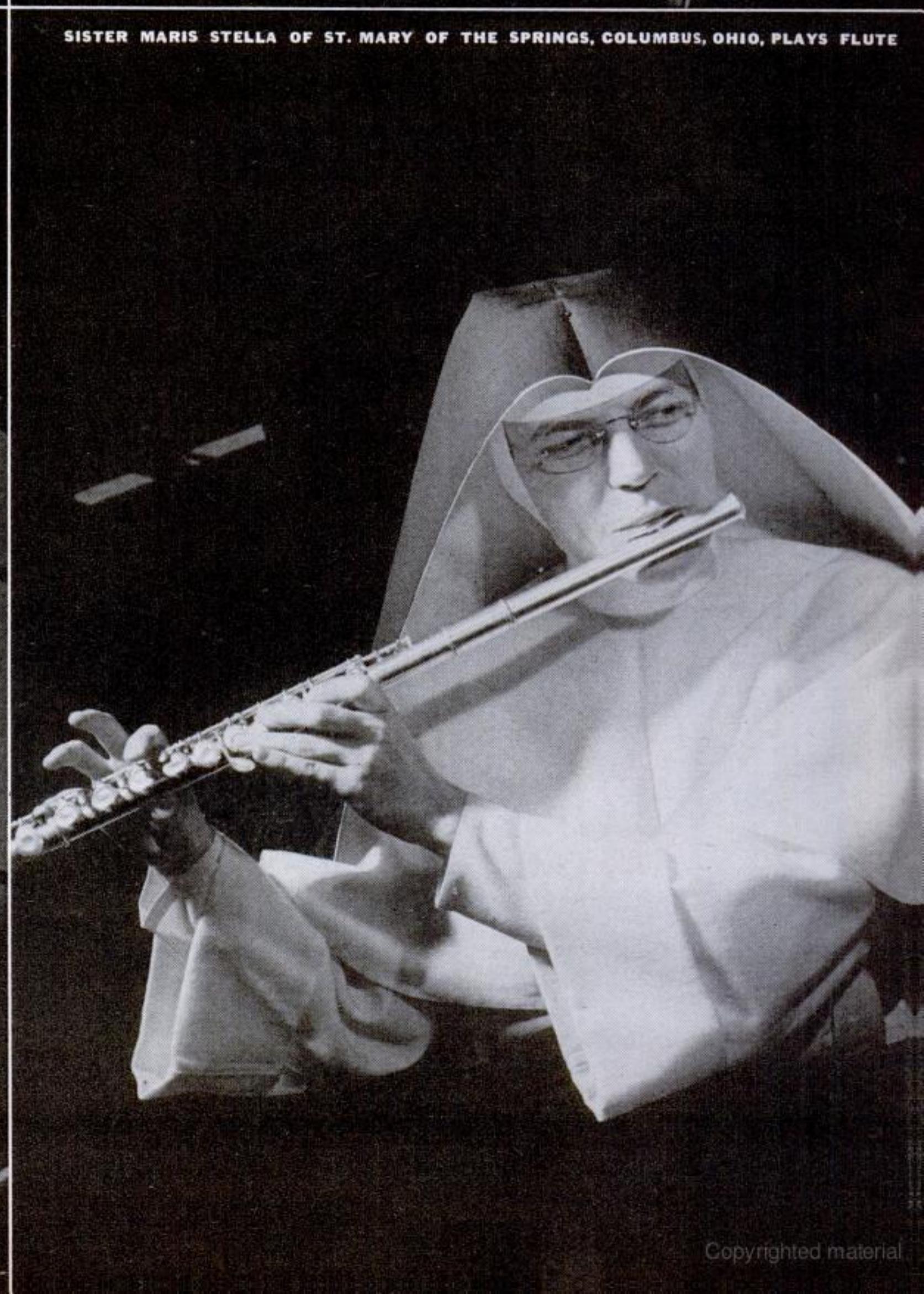
SISTER M. DOLORES OF ST. ANDREW'S CONVENT, FLUSHING, N. Y. PLAYS THE TRUMPET



SISTER M. ARCHANGEL OF ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL, FLORIDA, N. Y. PLAYS FRENCH HORN

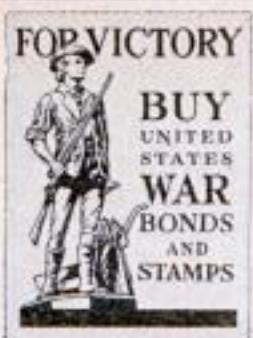


SISTER M. SOLONGIA OF ST. AGNES' CONVENT, COLLEGE POINT, N. Y. PLAYS BASS DRUM



SISTER MARIS STELLA OF ST. MARY OF THE SPRINGS, COLUMBUS, OHIO, PLAYS FLUTE

DEFEND THE CONSTITUTION



YES!
Lucky Strike
Means Fine Tobacco

L.S./M.F.T.



9TH MONTH • 30 DAYS
September
1944

BIRTHSTONE - SAPPHIRE
FLOWER - MORNING GLORY

BIRDS EYE ALMANAC FOR VICTORY GARDENERS

VIRGO (VIRGIN)
AUG. 21 - SEP. 23

LIBRA (SCALES)
SEP. 24 - OCT. 23

FULL 2ND
NEW 17TH

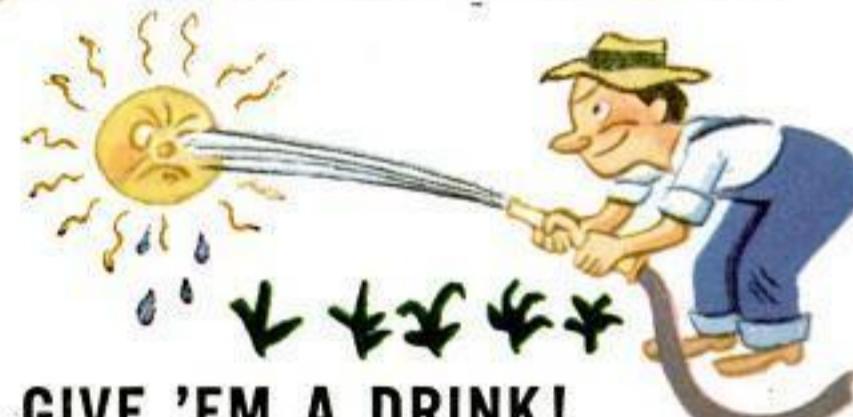
LAST QUARTER 9TH
FIRST QUARTER 25TH

SEPTEMBER IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN



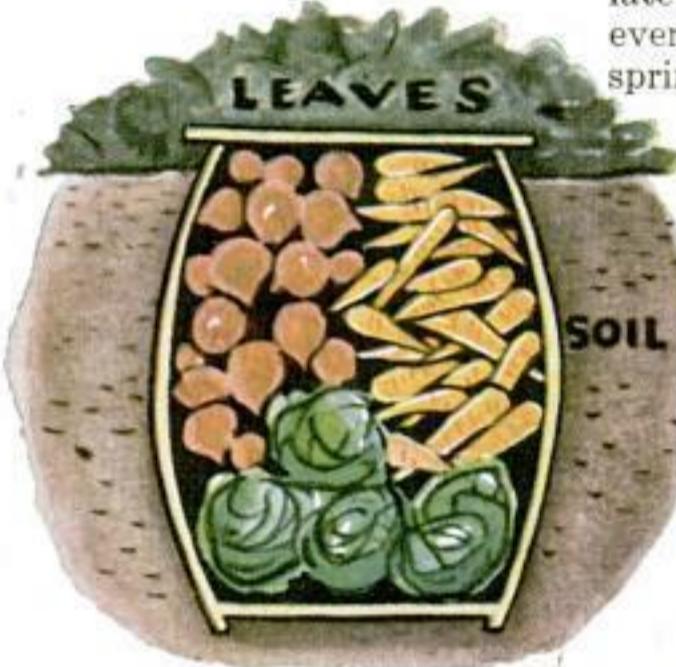
Looking Ahead...

For a still better garden next year, sow winter rye in your garden this autumn, and rake it in. By spring it will have grown several inches. Then spade it under. This conserves the nutrients of the soil, and adds natural humus. You'll be well repaid for your work in bigger yields from your garden.



GIVE 'EM A DRINK!

At summer's end, soil may be too dry. To bring late crops along, give the garden a good soaking every week, if necessary. Not just a daily sprinkle, which draws roots to the surface.



WINTER STORAGE

Carrots and beets may be stored in boxes of moist sand or peat moss, in a cool place. In harvesting them for storage, dig them up. Violent pulling causes small cracks which hasten spoiling.

Cabbage and root crops may be stored in a water-tight barrel sunk in the ground to within a few inches of the top. Cover top with board cover, then heap leaves in a big mound to prevent freezing.

Winter squash likes a comparatively warm and dry storage temperature. Store onions in a dry, airy place—let them "cure" several days before storing.



A compost heap is a pile of garden wastes, grass clippings, leaves, etc.—any disease-free vegetation which will decompose—in alternate layers with a little topsoil and a sprinkle of fertilizer. Start one now. Next year, you'll have a pile of well-rotted plant food.

This is the harvest month for most Victory Gardeners. From now on, keep an eye on the weather, for some vegetables are ruined by the first frost—tomatoes, cucumbers, beans, for example.

Don't waste a single thing! If you've more vegetables than the family will eat before the leaves begin to fall, can them, or pickle them, dehydrate them, freeze them, or store them for winter use.

When all the season's work is done, give a thought to garden tools. Clean them, and sharpen the edged tools—like hoes. Rub polished surfaces with an oily cloth or floor wax to protect against rust. Treat garden tools right, and they'll last for years.



CLOSING UP SHOP

Gather green tomatoes—the frost will ruin 'em. Well-developed ones may be wrapped individually in paper, put in a cool, dark place to ripen gradually. Or make green tomato pickle, or chow chow.

Did you plant too much of one kind of vegetable this year? Were you satisfied with all varieties—or did a neighbor have some better ones for your local conditions? These questions should be answered now, and notes jotted down for use next spring. Otherwise you'll forget.

BEFORE THE FIRST FROST

Gather green tomatoes—the frost will ruin 'em. Well-developed ones may be wrapped individually in paper, put in a cool, dark place to ripen gradually. Or make green tomato pickle, or chow chow.

HOW TO HAVE GARDEN-FRESH VEGETABLES ALL WINTER

There's a wonderful year-round harvest of Birds Eye vegetables at your nearest Birds Eye Food store—all with the bright, natural color that you know means "garden-fresh!"

Sweet and tender green peas . . . green beans . . . lima beans, baby or Fordhook . . . tender broccoli . . . wonderful golden sweet corn . . . mixed vegetables . . . really clean spinach.



on your list. They're all delicious.

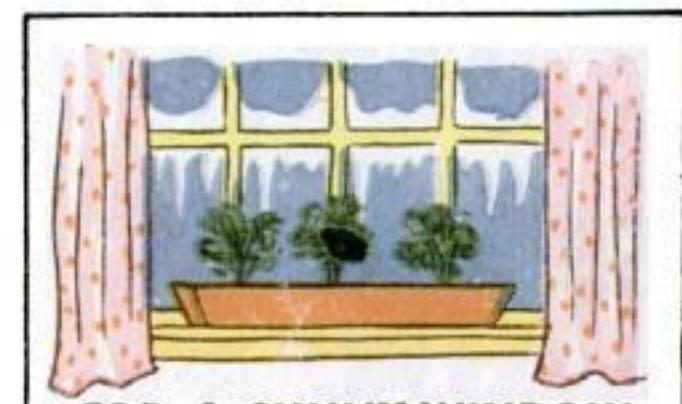
Just be sure to get the Birds Eye Brand. There's a great difference in frozen foods. Every Birds Eye product is guaranteed the best you ever ate—or your money refunded!



DON'T QUIT BEFORE THE BUGS DO!



As long as anything is left in the garden, keep up your spraying or dusting to control insects. Be sure to cover the under sides of leaves. The more pests killed now, the fewer to carry over the winter. Plants which are infested or diseased should be burned.



FOR A SUNNY WINDOW

Dig up a few parsley plants, bring them indoors, set them in pots or a box. Pick parsley for months.

Birds Eye Foods
are Products of General Foods



PRESTON STURGES DICTATES TO SECRETARY. REVERSING BIG-BUSINESS CUSTOM, SHE SITS INSIDE BIG DESK WHILE HE STAYS OUTSIDE. HE SUMMONS HER BY HONKING HORN

PRESTON STURGES

A sympathetic satirist of sacred conventions directs his second conspicuous film hit of the year

Preston Sturges is a man of vast and varied talents. He is the author of a Broadway stage hit, the inventor of a kissproof lipstick, a superlative cook, a multilingualist, the owner of a war-production plant and probably the most exciting movie director to emerge in the past decade. Until 1940 Sturges was an extremely able scenario writer who did not like what directors did to his scripts. Then he made *The Great McGinty* and emerged as a writer-director of vigor and inventiveness. He enhanced his reputation with his subsequent *Christmas in July*, *The Lady Eve*, *The Palm Beach Story*. Early this year another Sturges product, *The Miracle of Morgan's Creek*, sent audiences

into guffaws with unprecedented kidding of matrimony and motherhood. Slapstick with significance, it prompted one wag to dub Sturges "the Toscanini of the pratt-fall." Now, with *Hail the Conquering Hero*, (see page 45), he scores his second success of 1944.

Preston Sturges has a genius for revitalizing the classic formula of putting an innocent man in a tight spot and watching him wiggle out. Sturges makes fun of his heroes, who are good men. But he also makes his heroes lovable. With infallible instinct Sturges casts unknown actors in parts where they give brilliant performances. He has done this with Eddie Bracken (see page 46), hero of *Hail the Conquering Hero*.



DRAWN BEHIND THE LINES BY CLIFFORD SABER

*"I hear their voices
now...in music..."*

"I MADE THIS SKETCH at a hospital camp East of Alamein. I had a lot of friends that night that I haven't got now . . . but today, in the whisper of some melody filled with their voices and their laughter, a lot of things that seemed so wrong at the time have eased off, and the distance between us seems a little less . . . in music!"

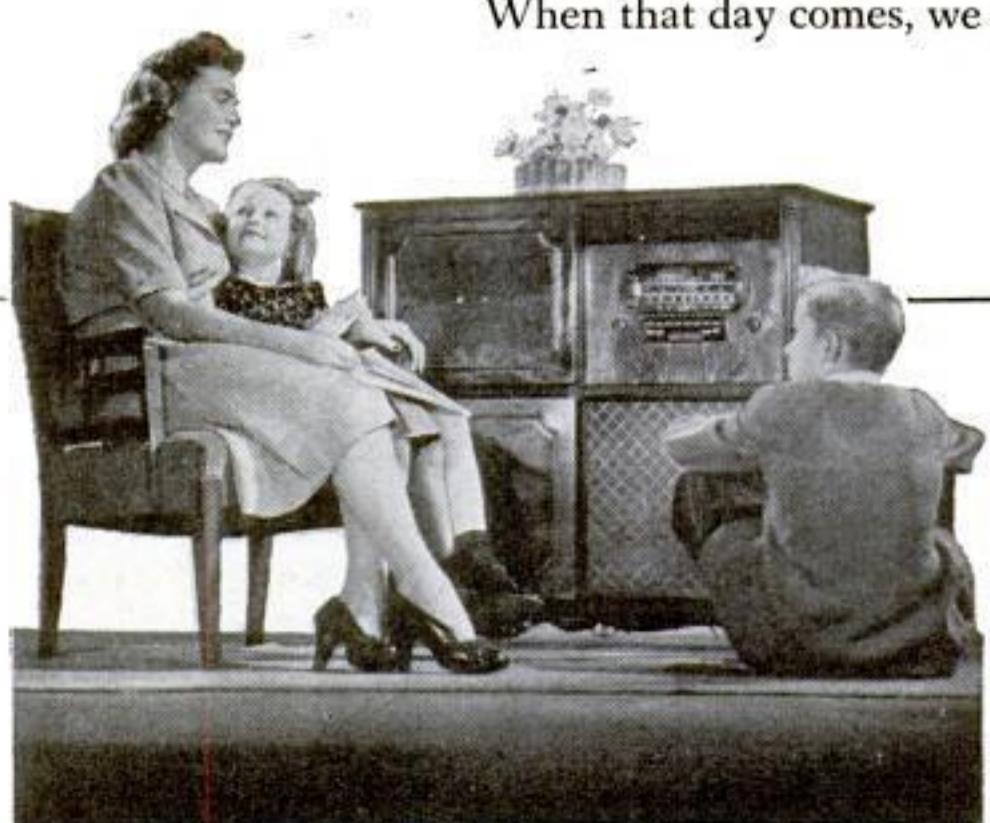
FROM EARLY CHILDHOOD, through all the joys and tragedies of life . . . there are few of us who do not rely on the power of music to set us right, to give us solace and courage, to create happiness for us.

Today . . . as we at Stromberg-Carlson devote all our hours to making communications equipment for war . . . we look forward to the time when we can again bring you an instrument that will carry music into your home.

When that day comes, we will bring you radios and radio phonographs that will give you music, voice and every type of program reproduced with a naturalness you have never before enjoyed.



OUR "E" FLAG means many things to the men and women of Stromberg-Carlson. It means...keep turning out the equipment for our fighting men. It means . . . keep buying War Bonds till it hurts. It means . . . give blood to the Red Cross. It means . . . keep praying and working for victory to bring our boys home!



In radios, television, telephones, sound equipment . . . there's nothing finer than a

STROMBERG-CARLSON

A half-century of fine craftsmanship

In Canada, Stromberg-Carlson, Ltd.
© 1944, STROMBERG-CARLSON COMPANY, ROCHESTER, N.Y.

MOVIE OF THE WEEK:

Hail The Conquering Hero



In a bar Woodrow Truesmith (Eddie Bracken) tells marines he was discharged for hay fever, never went home.



The marines take Woodrow home dressed up as a marine hero. On the train he practices salute on the porter.



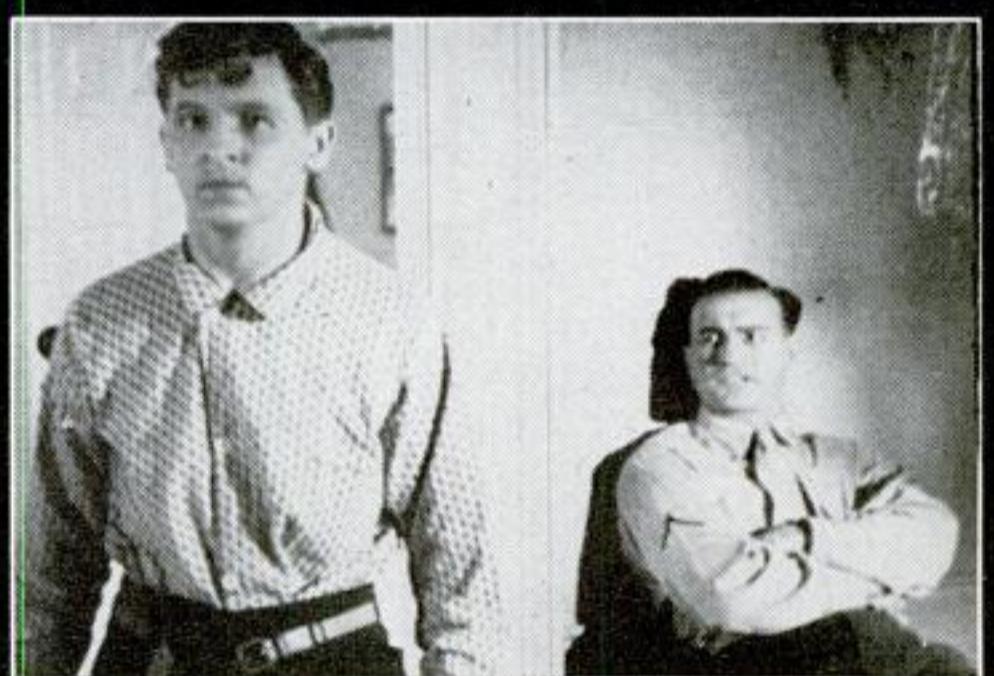
Mayor and citizens of home town give him unexpected ovation. He squirms uncomfortably behind his medals.



Changed into civvies, he is aghast when citizens' committee asks him to run for mayor. Marine friends insist.



Woodrow's house is surrounded by large crowd which sings a hurriedly contrived song, "Win with Woodrow."



Sleepless because of deception, Woodrow tries to sneak away but is stopped by the marine guard outside his door.



Woodrow stages fake call which orders him back to duty. Marines, however, foil this attempt to get out of town.



Woodrow rides in parade with his mother and girl (Ella Raines), feels sure someone will discover he is fake hero.



Woodrow's deception is discovered by mayor's campaign manager. Mayor is elated, plans to force him out of race.



In town meeting Woodrow confesses he is a fraud before the mayor can denounce him. He goes home to pack bag.



Tough sergeant (William Demarest) tells meeting Woodrow's speech was braver than many Guadalcanal deeds.



Townspeople march like a lynch mob to stop Woodrow at train station. Film has ironic and heart-warming ending.



EDDIE AND CONNIE BRACKEN, SHOWN ON THEIR CANOPIED BED, ARE A HAPPY, UNPRETENTIOUS MOVIE COUPLE. PICTURE BEHIND THEM IS THEIR DAUGHTER JUDITH AT 3 MONTHS

STURGES MAKES A STAR OF FUNNY EDDIE BRACKEN

Terrapin-faced Eddie Bracken is Hollywood's newest comedy star. As befuddled stepfather of sextuplets in *The Miracle of Morgan's Creek* (LIFE, Feb. 14) and as the fake war hero in *Hail the Conquering Hero* he is convulsively funny when confronted with the confusions and bewilderment of

a Preston Sturges plot. This homely, expressive face is his fortune (see below).

Modest and clean-cut like his movie roles, 31-year-old Eddie Bracken is still amazed when he is pointed out as a film star. He lives modestly with his wife and their 23-month-old daughter Judith.

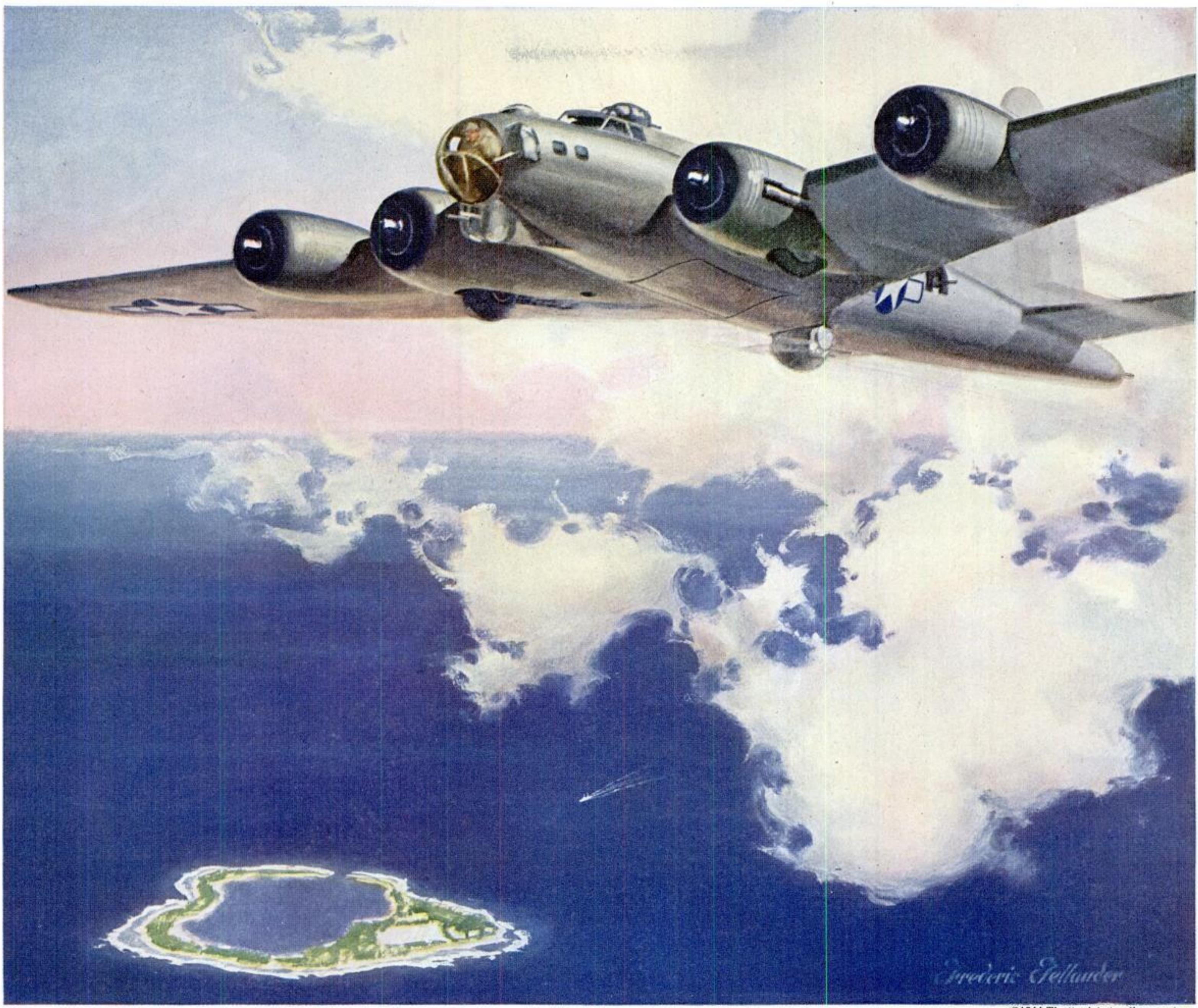


BRACKEN MEETS GIRL, PLEADS

SHE GETS NASTY

SHE CHANGES HER MIND

BUT NOT COMPLETELY



Frederic Gellauer

©1944 The Studebaker Corporation

"Thanks a million for those fine engines!"

A FLYING Fortress pilot, on the last leg of his training before leaving for overseas, wrote this note to Studebaker:

"Thanks a million for those fine, high-speed Wright Cyclone engines. You keep building them. We'll keep them flying. Wish us good luck."

Today, all over the world, the good luck that bomber pilot asked for is smiling more and more on America's armed forces—thanks to their own resourcefulness and valor plus the unremitting thoroughness of the preparations of our Army and Navy general staffs.

With our government's wholehearted co-operation, the Studebaker organiza-

tion, for example, has thus far built more than 45,000 Wright Cyclone engines for the mighty Boeing Flying Fortress—more than 135,000 big, multiple-drive Studebaker military trucks—and great quantities of other vital war matériel.

But no one at Studebaker forgets for a moment that it's on the battle fronts, not the production fronts, that the war's outcome is decided. And so Studebaker gratefully salutes the valiant men and women in our country's uniform as the Americans to whom the cause of freedom owes its biggest debt.

Awarded To All  *Studebaker Plants*



Always Ready!

Make the motto of the U. S. Coast Guard your motto. Be ready always with War Bonds. Buy them to help your country now—and to make sure of the fulfillment of your future plans.

**Don't sell prematurely
HOLD ON TO YOUR
WAR BONDS!**

Studebaker

**BUILDS WRIGHT CYCLONE ENGINES
FOR THE BOEING FLYING FORTRESS**

The shoe with the youthful feel

Air Step

650
HIGHER
DENVER WEST

Air Step Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



Give your feet the happy, soaring lightness, the fresh, young-girl ease of Air Steps.

Their Magic Sole is a kindly cushion for your feet.

AIR STEP DIVISION, BROWN SHOE COMPANY, ST. LOUIS

CLOSE-UP

S. HUROK
PRESENTS

THE GREATEST
RUSSIAN B

Ameri

HUROK GIVES HIMSELF TOP BILLING IN HIS ADS. "AUDIENCES DON'T CARE WHAT S. HUROK PRESENTS," HE SAYS. "THEY KNOW WHATEVER S. HUROK PRESENTS IS HOKAY"

S. HUROK

THE LAST OF THE MUSICAL IMPRESARIOS HAS MADE ESTHETIC BALLET INTO ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE MASSES

by JOHN BAINBRIDGE

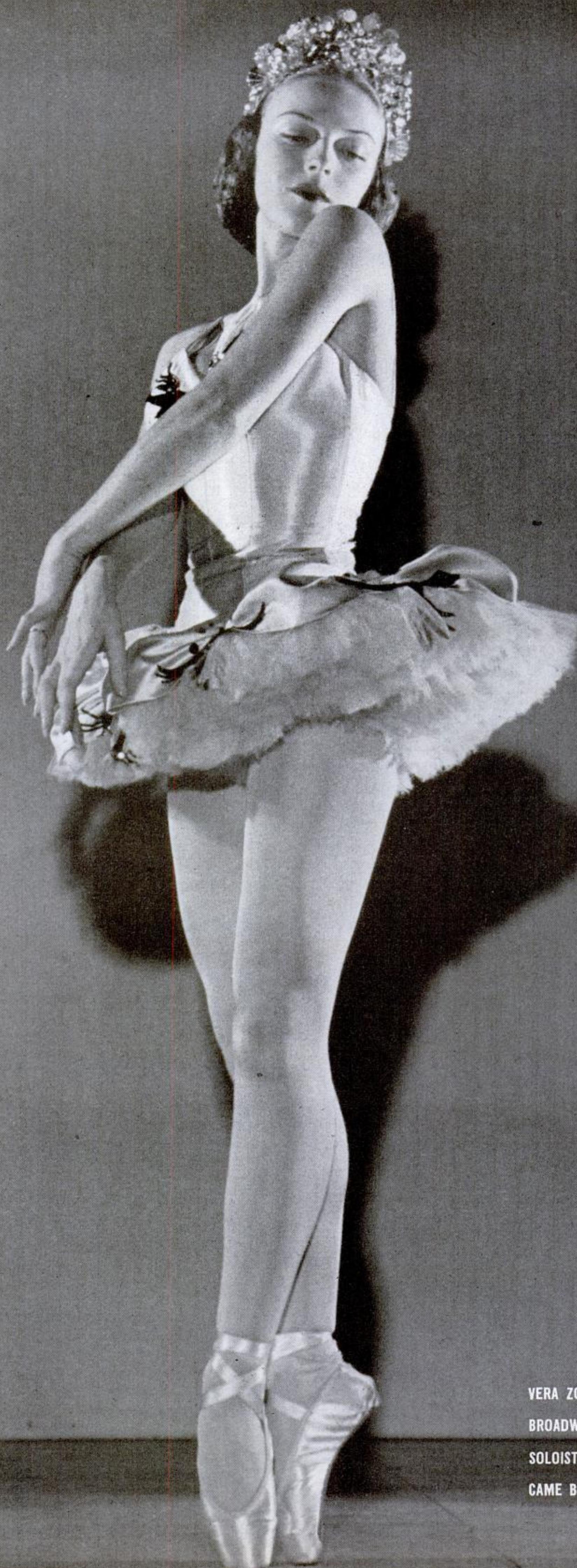
More than any other man, S. Hurok, the well-known impresario who has often been called the Barnum of the Arts, is responsible for the present phenomenal popularity of the ballet in America. Before Hurok imported the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo for a short American tour in 1934, popular appetite in the U.S. for Russian ballet had been as severely limited as the market for Russian caviar. In the past decade it has become almost ravenous. This year two top-notch ballet troupes, the Ballet Theater, under Hurok's management, and the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, now under another management, are touring the country from coast to coast, playing to sellout audiences in 192 cities ranging in size from New York and Chicago to Joplin, Mo. and Emporia, Kan. The ballet has also invaded the stage, where a ballet sequence has now become a standard ingredient in Broadway musicals. Ballerinas like Vera Zorina and Sono Osato, who got their U. S. start in Hurok's company,

have now become starring attractions. Taking their cue as usual from the stage, the movies are beginning to treat millions to the classical dance, and even the circus and the nightclubs have adopted the ballet. Schools of the ballet are prospering and every year are turning out leaping, spinning graduates by the hundreds. All of this activity is naturally pleasing to S. Hurok who is deeply conscious of his part in starting it. "S. Hurok," he recently remarked, referring to himself, as is his custom, in the third person, "is the father of the ballet in America. Everybody knows S. Hurok brought the ballet to America, and vice versa."

In addition to fathering the ballet, Hurok has also, in the last quarter of a century, presented to American audiences such great names in music as Feodor Chaliapin, Schumann-Heink, Tetrazzini, Efrem Zimbalist, Alma Gluck, Marian Anderson, Mischa Elman, as well as such renowned figures in the world of the dance as Anna Pavlova,

Isadora Duncan, Mary Wigman and a Hindu named Uday Shan-Kar. During his years as a merchandiser of artistic talent Hurok has made and lost more than one fortune. Today he is what one of his Russian friends calls "a small millionaire."

Hurok himself finds money such a tiresome topic that he prefers to avoid any reference to it. When asked about his income, Hurok hastily embarks on a verbal cruise that may lead anywhere from a discourse on herring to a discussion of the state of his stomach. "I suffer no sourness in the stomach," he recently advised a reporter who happened to be interested in the state of his finances. However uncharted Hurok's dissertations may appear, they invariably wind up in a vigorous sales talk about the excellence of the attractions he is currently presenting. In addition to the Ballet Theatre, Hurok's other attractions this season include Marian Anderson, Artur Rubenstein, Jan Peerce, Andres Segovia, Katherine Dunham, Carmen Amaya, 18-year-old



VERA ZORINA, WHO POPULARIZED THE BALLET ON BROADWAY AND IN THE MOVIES, WAS ONCE MINOR SOLOIST IN HUROK'S BALLET. LAST SEASON SHE CAME BACK TO HIM AS FULL-FLEDGED BALLET STAR

S. HUROK (continued)

opera star Patrice Munsel and the Don Cossack Chorus. Although Hurok is not stingy with superlatives in speaking of any of the artists at present on his roster, he has always reserved his finest tribute for the great ballerina Anna Pavlova whom Hurok describes as the most superb and sensible artist he has ever known. "In all the years I managed her," he fondly recalled to a friend, "she never once disgusted money."

As an independent impresario in the concert business, S. Hurok is about the last of a species which is fast fading from the American scene. At the turn of the century, when Hurok was getting his start, the entertainment world was ruled by colorful impresarios like Oscar Hammerstein, Morris Gest and Charles B. Dillingham, whose names stood for lavish outlays of talent and flamboyant personal showmanship. Though Hurok was regarded as an upstart by the old-line impresarios, he claims a spiritual kinship with them. "S. Hurok," he often says, "is the last of the great impresarios." Hurok today is not only the sole independent showman remaining in a field now dominated by two large firms, the National Concerts and Artists Corporation and the Columbia Concerts Corporation, which together control the major part of the concert business in the U. S., but he is also the only American impresario who uses his own name as the masthead of his advertisements. "Audiences don't care what S. Hurok presents," Hurok has confidently stated. "They know whatever S. Hurok presents is hokay. S. Hurok promotes things right. I personally have to say it."

More than a glorified booking agent

As president of Hurok Attractions, Inc., Hurok employs about 40 people, most of whom travel with his various attractions as company managers or as technical assistants. In his office on Fifth Avenue Hurok has a staff of 10 who frequently converse with their boss in Russian and spend much of their time on what Hurok calls "constructive and educational work," his euphemism for publicity.

Like Samuel Goldwyn, with whom he has been compared, Hurok had little formal education and no musical or artistic training, but he has, like his Hollywood counterpart, a nice sense of what will sell tickets at the box office. Hurok likes to think that this results from his being equipped with a kind of magical apparatus which rings a bell in his head whenever he is confronted with exceptional talent. The process is actually not quite so mysterious. Before Hurok puts promising artists under contract, he makes a careful investigation of their previous financial and critical record and spends a lot of time worrying. Three years ago while touring South America, Hurok saw a flamenco, or gypsy, dancer named Carmen Amaya perform in a Buenos Aires theater. The talent bell in his head barely tinkled. Many of his friends, however, quickly compared Amaya with the great Spanish dancer, La Argentina, and urged Hurok to sign her up. Hurok was skeptical. "Hokay," he fretfully answered people who spoke to him of Amaya's talent. "But tell me, who else say she's good?" When Toscanini, who was also in South America, saw Amaya dance and was so impressed that he embraced her and cried, "Never in my life have I seen such fire and rhythm!" Hurok's talent machine began to clang. After hurriedly getting Toscanini's permission to use his quotation for "constructive and educational purposes," Hurok put Amaya under contract. Later, when she had scored a critical success on the New York concert stage and a popular triumph in a Manhattan nightclub, where she appeared at two thousand dollars a week, Hurok affectionately claimed her as one of his great discoveries.

If music has been the major theme in Hurok's life, herring seems to have been its leitmotiv. His conversation is richly studded with references to herring and at the Russian Tea Room and in Lindy's, Hurok's favorite New York restaurants, he is respected as a man who properly appreciates a herring, whether fried, dried or pickled. Hurok lives with his second wife, who sings gypsy songs, in a five-room apartment on Central Park West. His work requires him to travel about five months of the year and, when in New York, to be out a good deal evenings, attending concerts at Carnegie Hall and at the Metropolitan. When the ballet is in town, Hurok attends every performance, standing in the rear and applauding heartily, especially when watching a performance of "Bluebeard." Evenings Hurok usually wears tails and a black homburg. During the day he generally appears in somber double-breasted suits which tend to make his stocky figure look exceptionally round, firm and fully packed. Aside from his work Hurok's main interests consist of listening to news broadcasts on the radio and reading five newspapers a day. He used to read six but he is at present conducting a one-man boycott against the New York *World-Telegram* because it prints Westbrook Pegler's column which, Hurok complains, brings on acute attacks of sourness in his stomach.

The story of Hurok's career, as he recounts it, is the classic saga of

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE



MOST RECENT HUROK GRADUATE TO REACH FAME
IS PART-IRISH, PART-JAPANESE SONO OSATO.
AS THE PRIMA BALLERINA IN "ONE TOUCH OF
VENUS," SHE WAS OVERNIGHT HIT ON BROADWAY



Carmen Amaya (above) the world's greatest flamenco dancer, is one of Hurok's biggest attractions. Under his promotion her Spanish gypsy dancing has been seen in movies, cabarets and concert halls. Below: Katherine Dunham, another Hurok artist, has popularized Negro folk dancing.



S. HUROK (continued)

the immigrant who made good. One of 13 children, S. (for Solomon) Hurok was born 56 years ago in the Russian town of Pogar, not far from Kharkov. His father, according to a biographical sketch distributed by Hurok's press agents, was a hardware merchant who also owned several large tobacco plantations. At a tender age Solomon indicated an interest in music. Climbing out of his bed late at night, he frequently crept out of the house to join a band of gypsies who squatted around a campfire, singing and eating, in the woods near one of his father's plantations. "I would steal down to the fire," he says, "where the gypsies were frying a ham or maybe a herring and listen to the singing." One day when he was 15 Hurok told his father he wanted to go to Kharkov to study the hardware business. His father said that was a fine idea and, as Hurok's official biographers have recorded, promptly handed the boy 1,500 rubles.

Instead of going to Kharkov, however, Hurok headed for the Polish border. Having no passport, he had to spend most of his money bribing frontier guards and custom officials, and by the time he reached Hamburg he had barely enough left to buy steerage passage to America. After a crossing of 23 days Hurok arrived in New York with a dollar and a half. Making his way to Philadelphia, he moved in with relatives who advised him to become a peddler, on the theory that he could learn the language by having to speak it. Hurok accordingly set out the first Monday after his arrival with two baskets of notions and dry goods. Taking the trolley to West Philadelphia, he knocked on the door of his first prospect who presented herself at a second-story window and started shaking dirty rugs on him. Another housewife playfully doused him with a bucket of water. "Sometimes," Hurok adds, "they set the dogs on. I got into tragic frame of mind. The country of freedom of speech and assembling, it did not look so beautiful. I sat down under a big tree and cried. With S. Hurok comes easier the tear than the laugh. I cried and I cried. Then I said, 'That is no way to look at life. Get up, S. Hurok.' " Just as S. Hurok got up, as in a fairy tale, a little old lady came along and purchased four towels—a cash sale of one dollar, with 75¢ profit. "Go, my boy," said the little old lady, "and be happy."

Fifteen different jobs

Hurok carried on as a peddler for a week or so, but he wasn't happy. "This procession is too slow for a man like you, S. Hurok. Get out," he recalls sternly advising himself at the time. During the next eight months Hurok worked in 15 different jobs, ranging from manual labor in a bed-spring factory to a short stint as a streetcar conductor. One day while at liberty between jobs, Hurok made an excursion trip to New York and decided, as he says, that he had been living in a province and that it was time for a man like himself to move to the city. Settling in Brooklyn, he got a job as a shipping clerk in a hardware store at \$7 a week. He often spent his evenings around the old Hammerstein Theater, occasionally buying standing room at the opera. In about a year he had saved \$168. "That was enough for S. Hurok," he has said. "I rented a Brooklyn dance hall and talked Efrem Zimbalist into giving a concert there. I told him the masses were hungry for high-class music and got him to appear for \$500. I sold tickets myself and I made \$1,600 from that one performance. After that I got going full speed ahead in the culture line."

At 18 Hurok formed the Van Hugo Musical Society, in which he held all the offices besides comprising the full membership, and promoted inexpensive musical concerts in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn and Manhattan's lower East Side. The society did so well that in 1915 Hurok was able to rent the New York Hippodrome for a series of low-priced Sunday-afternoon concerts with such stars as Alma Gluck and Tito Ruffo. His expenses averaged \$6,000 for each performance, a third of which was spent on newspaper ads featuring maps and explicit instructions on how to reach the Hippodrome from Brooklyn, the Bronx and other outlying cultural sections. Although the concerts, held each season until 1923, were generally successful and netted Hurok around \$40,000 a year, he occasionally had a tight squeak. Three days before a performance by Eugène Ysaÿe, the famous Belgian violinist, the advance sale was alarmingly small, and Hurok sensed an incipient flop. The prince and princess of Belgium happened to be making a tour of the U. S. at that time and were then in Detroit. Hurok sent them a pair of passes and promptly took full-page ads in the newspapers. The ads looked like this:

EXCELLENCIES THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF BELGIUM

have been asked whether they

WILL ATTEND

THE CONCERT OF YSAÿE, WORLD'S GREATEST VIOLINIST

CONTINUED ON PAGE 57



How to get rich in the balloon business

A SHREWD OPERATOR, Tony the balloon man. He's cashing in on the shape and color of popular Life Savers. But Life Savers offer a whole lot more than that ... they're the most sparkling fruit flavors that ever made anyone say, "M-mmm!" Wild Cherry, Orange, Pineapple, Lemon, and Lime. Packed to put into your pocket. Try some.

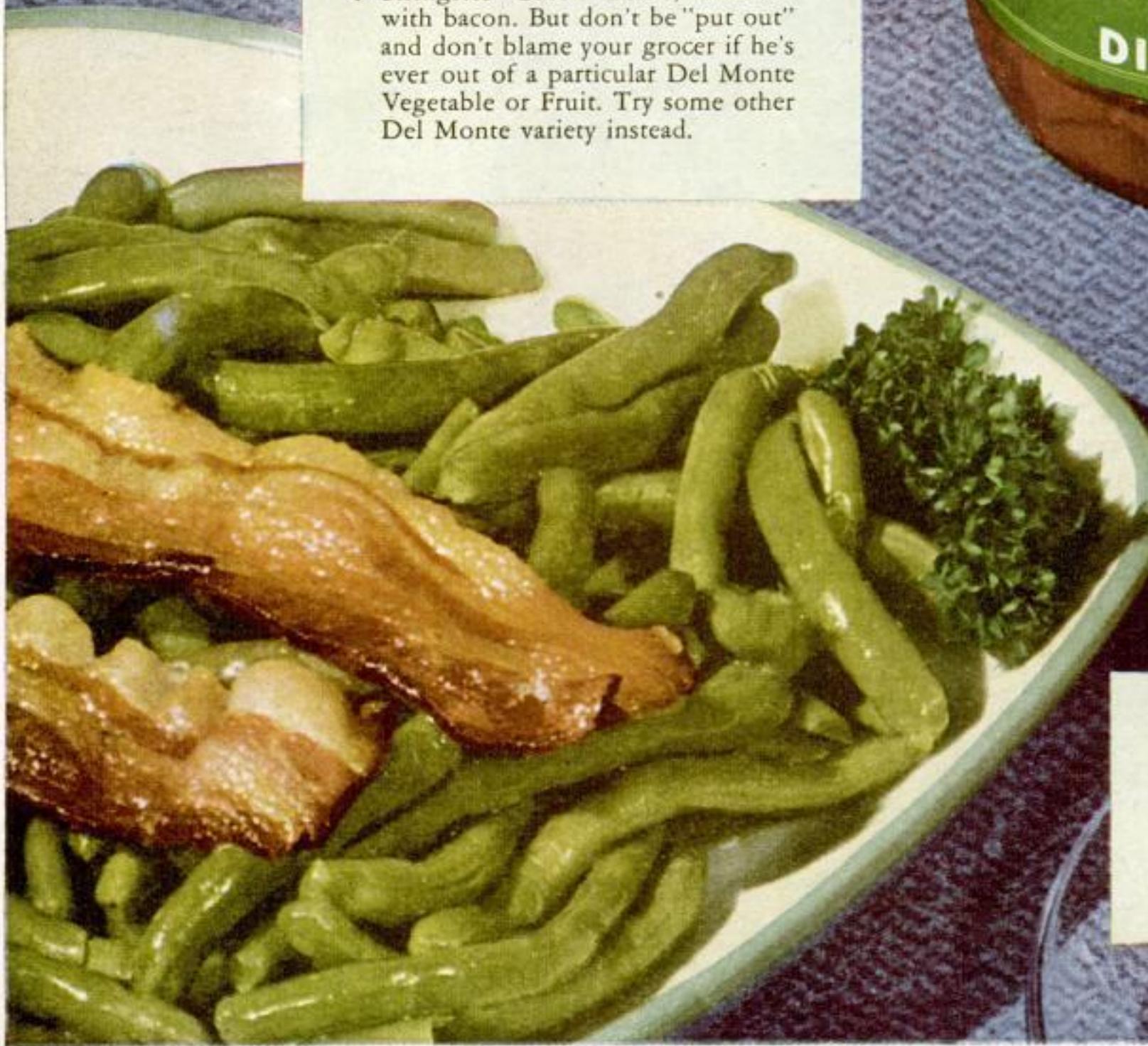


How much of
this fine eating
can you expect
next winter?



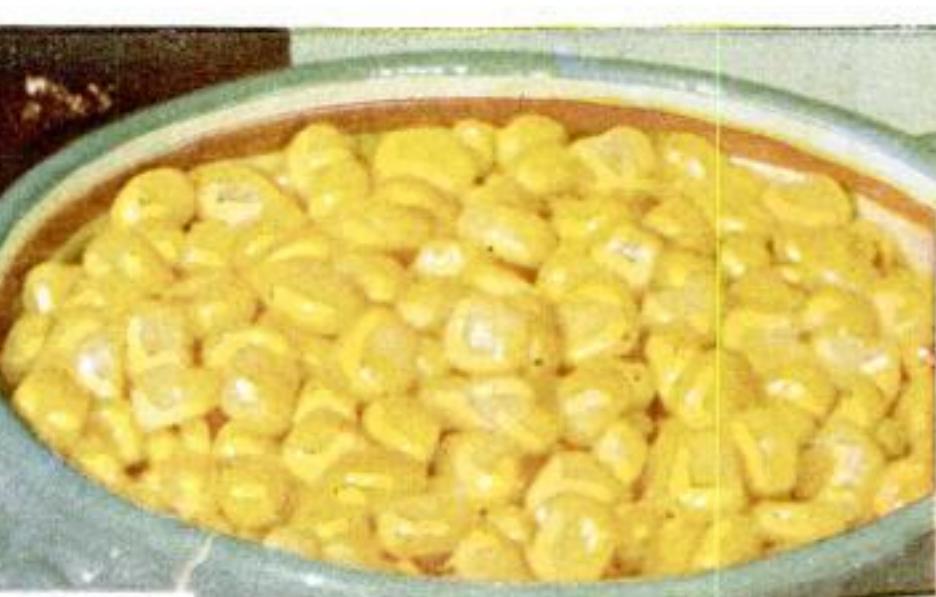
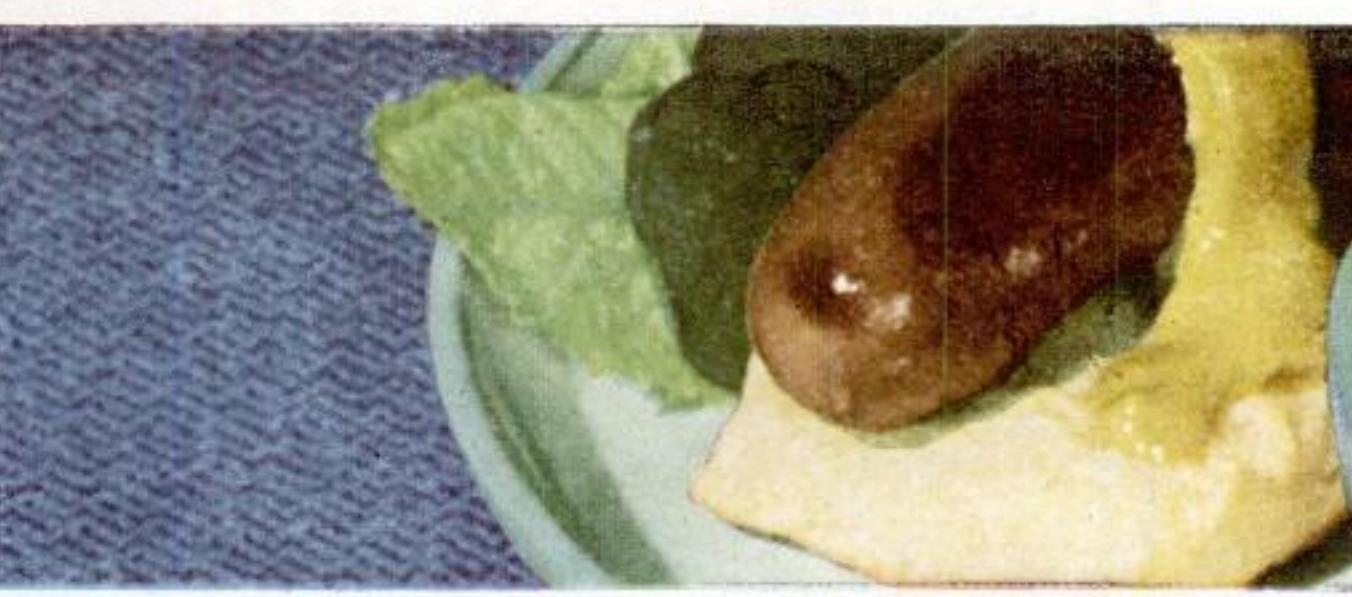
▲ Here's a **jim-dandy** for your flavor fans! Cold boiled tongue with Asparagus and Beets, plus a tingling sauce of mustard and mayonnaise (equal parts of each). The Asparagus is Del Monte *Early Garden* — our special thrift pack. And you surely ought to discover the minute-saving convenience of Del Monte Diced Beets. No scrubbing, long cooking or peeling. And you'll like them, what's more!

▼ Another man-pleaser! Del Monte Stringless Green Beans, thatched with bacon. But don't be "put out" and don't blame your grocer if he's ever out of a particular Del Monte Vegetable or Fruit. Try some other Del Monte variety instead.



► A great start for dinner. Or see what new life just one large can or jar of Del Monte Fruit Cocktail will add to desserts for several meals. Extendable and delicious!





A great deal depends on how well we Americans do these jobs this summer.

Not one of us can afford to quit. Not this year. Not till the war is over! There's food to be harvested. Food to be packed. Food to be saved from waste. We civilians must do these jobs *on time, right, and conscientiously*.

If we do, this country and every family in it will be better fed this winter. We'll be a stronger nation!

Maybe you think what you do won't help much. Don't ever get that idea! No matter who you are, or where you live, there's at least one thing you can do to add to your country's food supply *now when the need is the greatest in history*. See for yourself below.

Del Monte Foods

Make at least one of these jobs your job to keep America eating enough and eating right

Keep the canneries going.

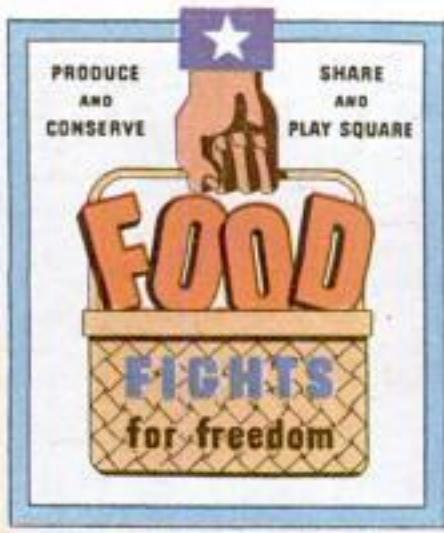
That's first and foremost if you live near any of this nation's more than 3,000 food-packing plants. For example, in a Del Monte cannery you may produce *in one day* Del Monte Peaches for 1,260 soldiers — 3 halves apiece! Think how that multiplies your efforts! Apply at the cannery nearest you—Del Monte or any other. Every minute you work means more food.

Help the farmer feed you.

Crops must not go to waste for

want of "harvest hands." More than half a million women helped out last year—thousands more are needed now. Apply at your Farm Bureau or answer the local call for volunteers. There's work for everyone.

Fight food waste. Even now, tons of food are wasted every day. If you can't produce food, at least don't waste it. Don't over-buy. Don't let food spoil. Use up leftovers, eat every edible morsel.



◀ "Franks" and Del Monte Corn! If you don't find Whole Kernel (shown here), look for Cream Style, White or Golden. All Del Monte quality.

◀ These busy days you'll doubly appreciate those ever-ready favorites — Del Monte Early Garden Peas, our special blend of flavor-filled "middle sizes." And Del Monte Diced Carrots, packed crisp and tender! Fine hot or cold!

◀ When you're peach hungry, look for America's favorite brand. Try Del Monte De Luxe Plums, too. When you buy any Del Monte Food, you're always sure of flavor you'll enjoy.

Doctors Prove 2 out of 3 Women can have More Beautiful Skin in 14 Days!



- ★ Brighter, cleaner skin
- ★ Finer texture
- ★ Fewer blemishes
- ★ Less dryness
- ★ Less oiliness
- ★ Smoother skin
- ★ Better tone
- ★ Fresher, clearer color

YOU, TOO, may look for these skin improvements in only 14 Days!

All 36 doctors proved that 2 out of 3 of all the 1285 women who tested the Palmolive Plan for you got many of these improvements in 14 days. Now it's *your* turn! If you want a complexion the envy of every woman you know—the admiration of every man you meet—don't delay. Start this new *proved* way of using Palmolive Soap tonight. In 14 days, you, too, may look for fresher, brighter, *lovelier* skin.

DON'T WASTE SOAP! Soap uses vital war materials. Don't let soap soak in water or rest in wet soap dish. Moisten last sliver and press it on new cake.

14-Day Palmolive Plan
tested on 1285 women
with all types of skin!



"My complexion had lost its soft, smooth look," says Virginia Crawford of Glendale, Mo. "So I said 'yes' when I was invited to try the new 14-Day Palmolive Plan—along with 1284 other women of all ages—from fifteen to fifty! My group reported to a St. Louis skin doctor. Some of us had dry skins; some oily; some average. After a careful examination, we were given the Palmolive Plan to use at home for 14 days.



"Here's the proved Palmolive Plan: I washed my face 3 times a day with Palmolive Soap. Then—each time—for a full 60 seconds—massaged onto my skin Palmolive's lovely soft lather, as you would a cream. Then rinsed. This massage brought my skin the full, beautifying effect of Palmolive's lather. After 14 days, my doctor confirmed what my mirror told me—my skin was brighter, smoother, fresher. You *must* try this wonderful plan."



**DOCTORS PROVE
PALMOLIVE'S BEAUTY RESULTS!**



Pavlova, most renowned of all ballerinas, was a big money-maker for Hurok. Famed for "The Dying Swan," she used swan motif in movie (above) made shortly before her death.

HUROK (continued)

The concert was a sellout, Hurok cleared \$4,000, and several days later received a polite note from the prince's equerry expressing Their Highnesses' regret at not having been able to use the Annie Oakleys.

While Hurok was promoting his concerts at the Hippodrome on Sundays, Charles Dillingham on weekdays was offering an array of spectacular artists, including Anna Pavlova. One spring day when Dillingham took Pavlova on an outing to Palisades Park, Hurok managed to get himself invited along. While the three of them rode on the ferris wheel and the roller coaster, Hurok kept up a fast chatter of pleasantries and anecdotes in Russian. The sound of her native tongue pleased Pavlova and she was ecstatically gay, though Dillingham, unable to understand Russian, didn't know just what was going on. Later, sitting at a table in the park restaurant, Hurok told Pavlova how much he had always adored her. He talked of Russia, of the peasants and of their goodness and of how they were so oppressed. Pavlova wept. Hurok wept. Dillingham smoked a good cigar. By the time they left the park Pavlova was calling her Russian friend "Hurokchik." Not long afterward Hurok became Pavlova's manager. He was so devoted to her that he couldn't bear to see her dance to anything less than a packed house. He consequently arranged for Pavlova to assist in many "constructive and educational" endeavors. In Montreal, for example, he had the peerless ballerina race through the streets on a fire wagon, showering handbills en route. Between 1921 and 1925 Pavlova's tours, on which Hurok often accompanied her, netted the two of them a half-million dollars.

Genius and love affairs

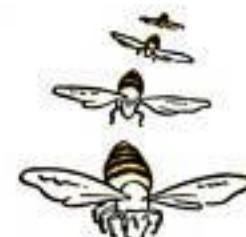
With his profits Hurok arranged, during the 1922-23 season, a tour of Isadora Duncan, the American dancer whose genius and love affairs had for years electrified the Continent. The year before she had accepted an invitation from the Soviet government to open a school of the dance in Moscow, and it was Hurok's understanding that she would tour with a couple of dozen of her Russian pupils. She arrived instead with the half-mad Russian "poet-laureate of the Revolution," Sergei Yessenin, a handsome peasant 17 years her junior to whom she had recently been married. Because of a technicality about their passports Isadora and Yessenin were detained at Ellis Island and by the time they landed at the Battery Hurok had accomplished enough educational work so that a welcoming crowd was on hand. Hurok tried, without straining himself, to get Isadora into a taxi but she insisted on leading a parade up Broadway. Although she was broke, she took a suite at the Waldorf, and began strewing bad checks like confetti.

The night of Isadora's first performance at Carnegie Hall, Hurok discovered her habit of refusing to perform until she had encouraged herself with a bottle of champagne or a few fingers of rye. In Chicago the curtain was held up for an hour while Hurok scurried around the prohibition-bound town trying to locate the necessary elixir. Another difficulty was Isadora's insistence that her husband appear at each performance, in Russian costume, and deliver a stirring lecture on the charms of the Soviet Union. As that was the era when any mention of the Reds was likely to cause near panic, Hurok finally put a



the honey-cured smoke

There's a truly wonderful flavor and aroma from the honey, as it blends gently (just enough) with your tobacco. It took years of patient work to get this flavor right, and ever since 1933 Yello-Bole has been among the most popular and favored, of pipes. Agreeable, and *mild*, even the first pipeful. After that, progressively sweetened and mellowed by the honey, which keeps on curling your smoke. The pipe-bowls are made from real burls, not lumber. If your dealer doesn't have Yello-Boles now, he should have them soon. Men in service all over the world, are getting Yello-Boles first. But yours will be there shortly.



YELLO-BOLE IMPERIAL \$1.50
YELLO-BOLE PREMIER \$2.50
YELLO-BOLE STANDARD \$1



YELLO-BOLE A NAME TO REMEMBER, WHEREVER YOU ARE—
AND WHEN YOU COME HOME

HUNGRY AS A WOLF. for a truly aromatic tobacco?



Try BOND STREET—it meets the INDOOR TEST

YES, for real smoking pleasure, fill up with BOND STREET . . . the truly aromatic blend.

You get the rich, mellow flavor and bite-free coolness of a custom blend. And—unlike other mixtures—BOND STREET leaves no stale pipe odors in the room.

BUY BONDS . . . then BOND STREET

15¢

POCKET PACKAGE
Convenient folding
Pocket Pouch—10c

BOND STREET contains a rare aromatic tobacco never before used in any popular priced blend.

BOND STREET is genuinely aromatic. And here's one pipe tobacco that doesn't lose its flavor.

Smoke and compare BOND STREET—indoors—with any blend. Buy a pack—today!



S. HUROK (continued)

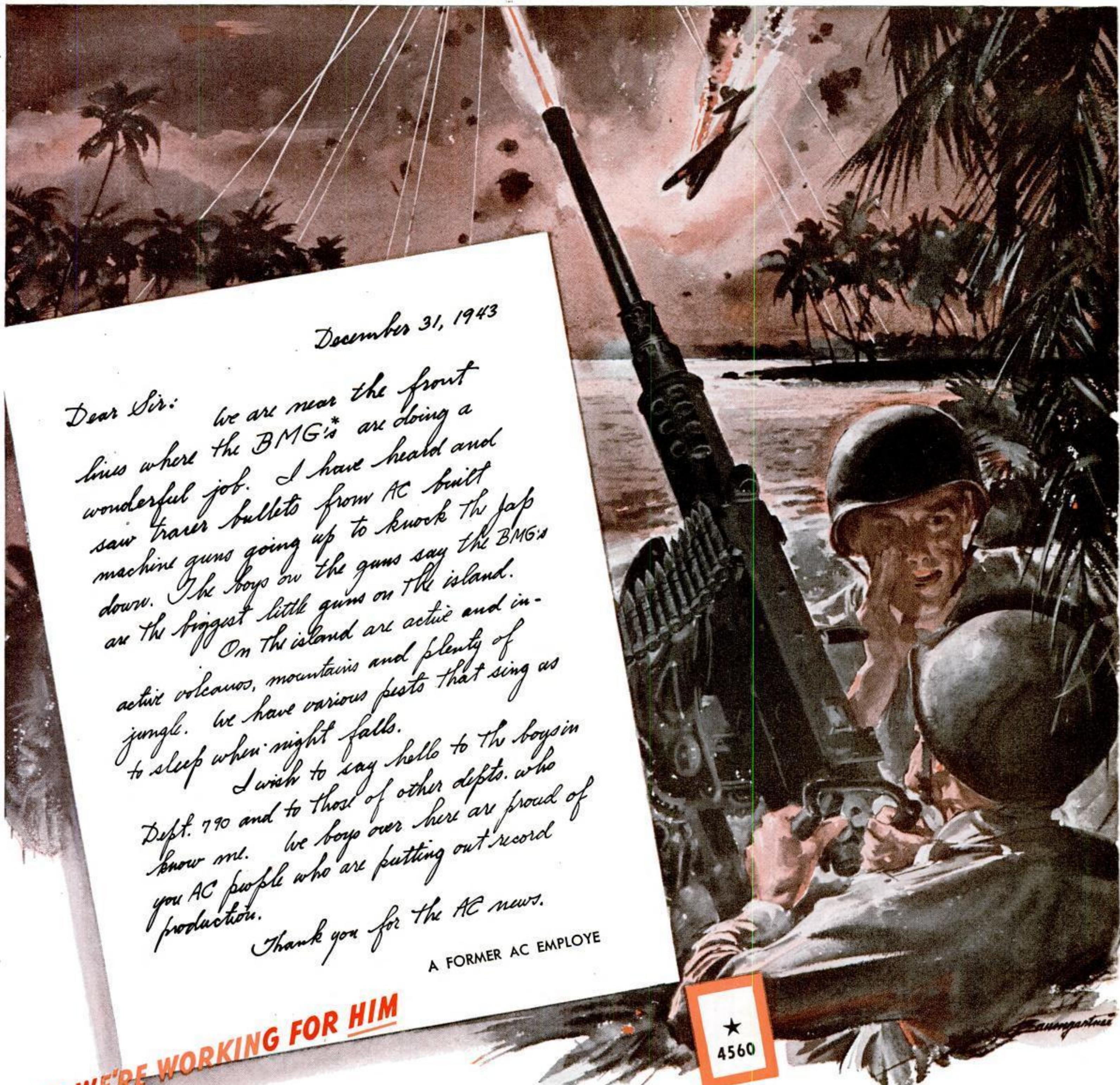
stop to Yessenin's remarks. He found, however, that Isadora herself, instead of giving an encore, stepped forward and delivered the same address. Before her return engagement at Carnegie Hall at the end of the tour Hurok begged Isadora to stop haranguing the customers. After her final performance she stepped to the footlights, thanked the audience and added: "My manager, Mr. Hurok, who is sitting right over there, forbids me to speak. If I make a speech, he will not give me my passage back to Europe." Hurok left by a fire exit. Isadora and Yessenin, who soon afterward went completely mad, returned penniless to Paris. Two years later, on one of his annual trips abroad, Hurok called on Isadora, then in her declining years and living in poverty. She was writing her autobiography. Handing Hurok the manuscript, she said, "Give me \$500 and you can have this. It is a valuable property." Hurok had no doubt of its value, but he declined, feeling it would be ungallant to take the manuscript when its gifted author was in such straitened financial circumstances. "Also," he later observed, "how could I know how many attachments she already had against it?"

Hurok refers to the next few years in his life as his Blue Period. Everything went wrong. During these years Hurok managed three cross-country tours of Feodor Chaliapin, the Russian basso whose fees averaged \$200,000 a season, but Hurok says he personally made scarcely a dime. The trouble was that Chaliapin seemed to develop a bad case of throat trouble about curtain time and Hurok had to pay damages to local managers for dozens of canceled performances. After dropping \$60,000 in the presentation of a creaky outfit called the Russian Grand Opera Company, Hurok went into bankruptcy in 1925. The following year he borrowed some money and went to Europe where he met an aging dancer named Loie Fuller, who had once made quite an American hit on Keith's vaudeville circuit. She had more recently been confidential secretary to Queen Marie of Rumania, who was then planning a goodwill tour of the U. S. Fuller told Hurok she had worked out a rather fancy deal with the queen. If Hurok would sign Fuller and a group of dancers for an American tour, the queen would make her trip coincide with Fuller's, attend each of her performances as guest of honor and thus provide considerable stimulus to the box office. Hurok signed. With Marie sitting regally in a flag-draped box, Fuller played to a packed house at the Metropolitan in New York and did equally sensational business as the tour progressed through a few big cities in the East. The queen traveled grandly in a private railroad car furnished by the government. Before long, however, rumors began to develop that Marie's tour was a mammoth publicity stunt and that she and Fuller were splitting the take. The New York *World* began a series of articles looking into the strange affair, the goodwill tour faded rapidly into disrepute and Hurok soon took to sleeping in Central Park.

His rosy period began

While loitering around the waiting rooms of the New York theatrical offices Hurok ran into Madame Gadski who was organizing a German opera company for the single purpose of giving herself Wagnerian roles to sing. Hurok talked himself into the job of managing the tour and engineered the company through two financially, if not artistically, successful seasons. Gradually Hurok began passing into what he calls his Rosy Period. He imported a number of dancers like Mary Wigman, Vincente Escudero and Uday Shan-Kar, along with such other successful European attractions as the Vienna Choir Boys and the *Teatro dei Piccoli*, a marionette show. By 1933 Hurok had accumulated another bankroll and was ready to take what he expansively terms the biggest gamble of his professional career. "It was time," he has said, "for S. Hurok to bring the ballet to the masses."

During the 11 years in which Hurok has been purveying the classical dance to increasing numbers of the masses, the ballet companies with which he has been associated have undergone many complicated schisms, divisions and reorganizations. When the dust settles after each of these engagements, it usually turns out that S. Hurok is still in control of a majority of the best talent in the business. His canny maneuverings in both the ballet and concert business have nevertheless earned him many enemies. Hurok is not disturbed. To clear up any misunderstanding about his activities, Hurok is fond of quoting an editorial comment that once appeared in the New York *Times* to the effect that S. Hurok has done as much for the cause of good music in this country as the invention of the phonograph. Hurok is firmly convinced of this. "Shakespeare," he recently remarked, "was interested in fine literature. Likewise S. Hurok and fine music. As the Bard said, anyone that doesn't like good music is something wrong with his brains."



December 31, 1943

Dear Sir: We are near the front lines where the BMG's* are doing a wonderful job. I have heard and saw tracer bullets from AC built machine guns going up to knock the Japs down. The boys on the guns say the BMG's are the biggest little guns on the island. On the island are active and inactive volcanos, mountains and plenty of jungle. We have various pests that sing as to sleep when night falls.

I wish to say hello to the boys in Dept. 790 and to those of other depts. who know me. We boys over here are proud of you AC people who are putting out record production.

Thank you for the AC news.

A FORMER AC EMPLOYEE

NOW WE'RE WORKING FOR HIM

Since 9 months before Pearl Harbor, the men and women of the AC Spark Plug factories have been producing a rising flood of weapons and war articles. More than 200,000 caliber .50 Browning machine guns* . . . more than 10,000 complicated, precision-built bombsights . . . millions of AC ceramic aircraft spark plugs for fighters and bombers . . . have been delivered. In addition, more than 400 other AC-built products have been sent to our armed forces and Allies,—including Diesel engine silencers, torpedo directors, and engine instruments for the Navy; fuel pumps,

spark plugs, oil filters, air cleaners for Army tanks, jeeps, "Ducks," trucks, and prime movers; and many products for the Army Air Forces, Coast Guard, and Marine Corps. Every man and woman at AC is determined to continue this effort so that our men and boys may come home—victorious—sooner.

Every Sunday Afternoon — GENERAL MOTORS SYMPHONY OF THE AIR — NBC Network



Back YOUR Fighting Man!
BUY AN EXTRA
WAR BOND THIS MONTH

MOTORS CORPORATION

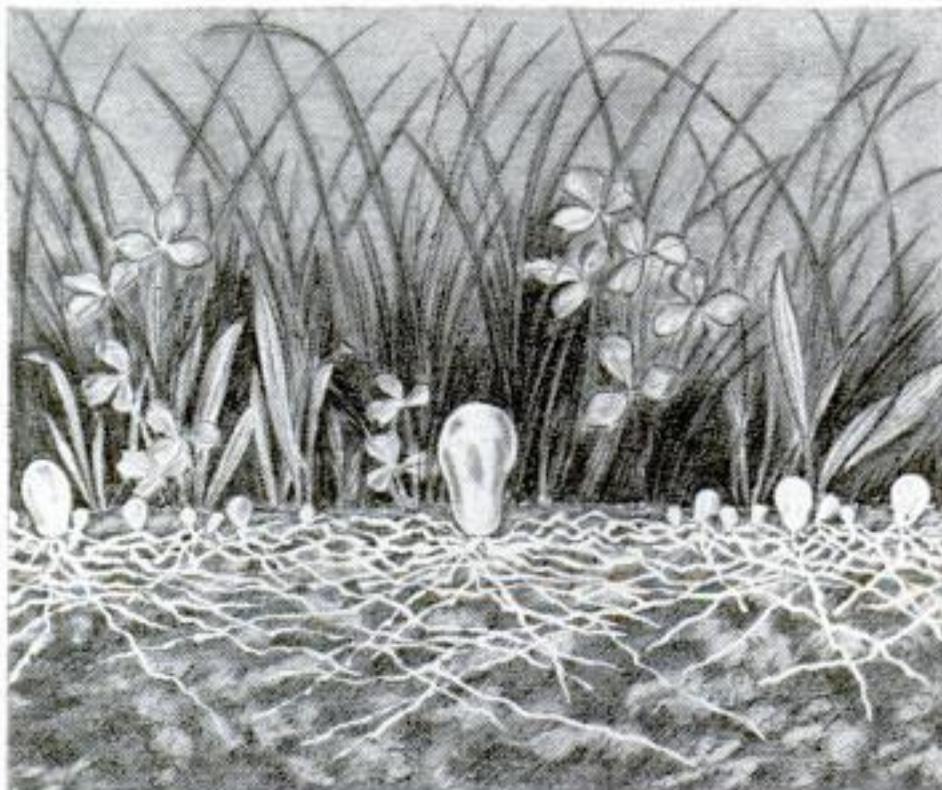
AC SPARK PLUG DIVISION



POISONOUS AND NON-POISONOUS MUSHROOMS THRIVE SIDE BY SIDE ON THE MOIST FLOOR OF THE COOL WOODS



The mushroom's life history is told in these drawings. It begins with the wind's scattering spores from a mature plant.



Spores form threadlike chains under ground, may lie dormant for months, then produce balls that become "buttons."

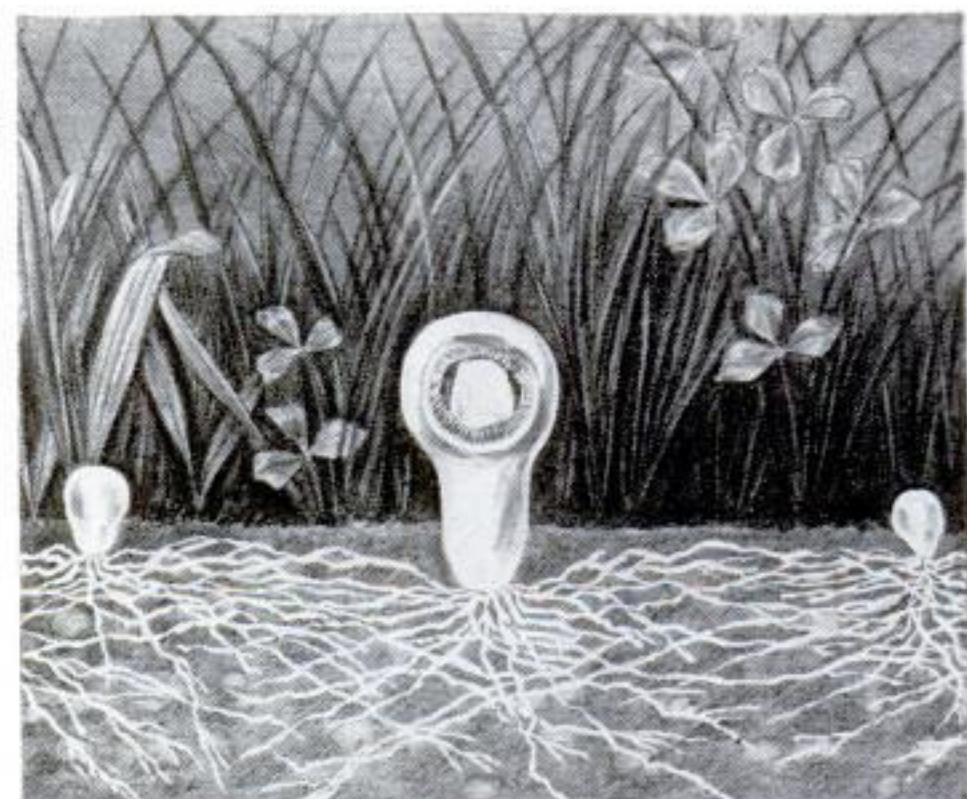
WILD MUSHROOMS

Beautiful and dangerous, the fungi flourish in the late summer months

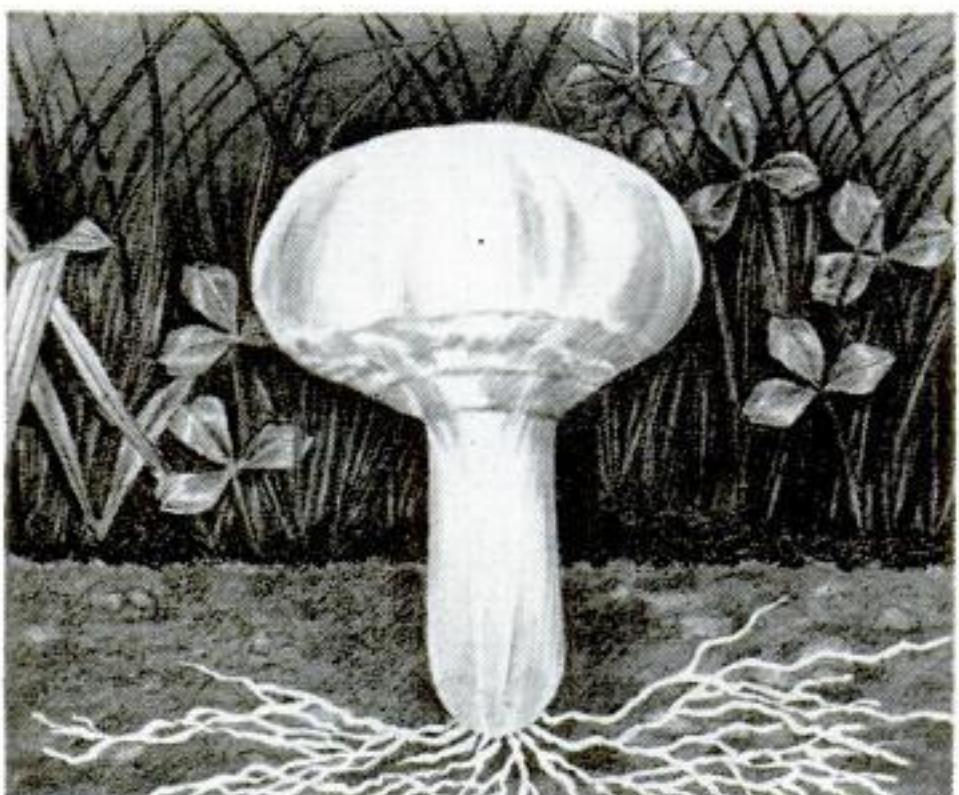
August and September are wild-mushroom months. The pretty and often poisonous fungi spring up after thundershowers, dotting well-kept lawns, wet woods and pastures. Puff balls at a distance fool the golfer looking for his lost ball. Fairy-ring toadstools mystify the uninitiated nature lover. And the sight of the many succulent mushrooms tempts innocents to pick and eat them.

But mushroom gathering can be a fatal pastime. There is no foolproof guide for distinguishing edible from poisonous ones. In some stages the dangerous fly mushroom and the edible blushing amanita look very unlike. But in the stages shown in Rutherford Platt's color photographs on the following pages they look very similar in form and color. Even experts can be fooled. Testing by peeling or by using silver spoons is not trustworthy. Several poisonous kinds peel as readily as the edible field mushroom. Any harmless decaying specimen will discolor a silver spoon, which is supposed to be a sign of poison, while the deadly destroying angel, when young and healthy, will leave the spoon uncolored. The only safe rule for an amateur is to leave wild mushrooms alone.

Mushrooms are fungi. They have no seeds to help them reproduce and no green chlorophyll which most plants use to make their food. They reproduce by spores (see drawings) and feed on rotting wood, decaying leaves. Cool nights of late summer encourage their prodigal growth, but their lives are short. Some mushrooms live for a few days, many for only a few hours.



The button grows rapidly once it starts. This cutaway drawing shows beginning of gills which form under part of cap.



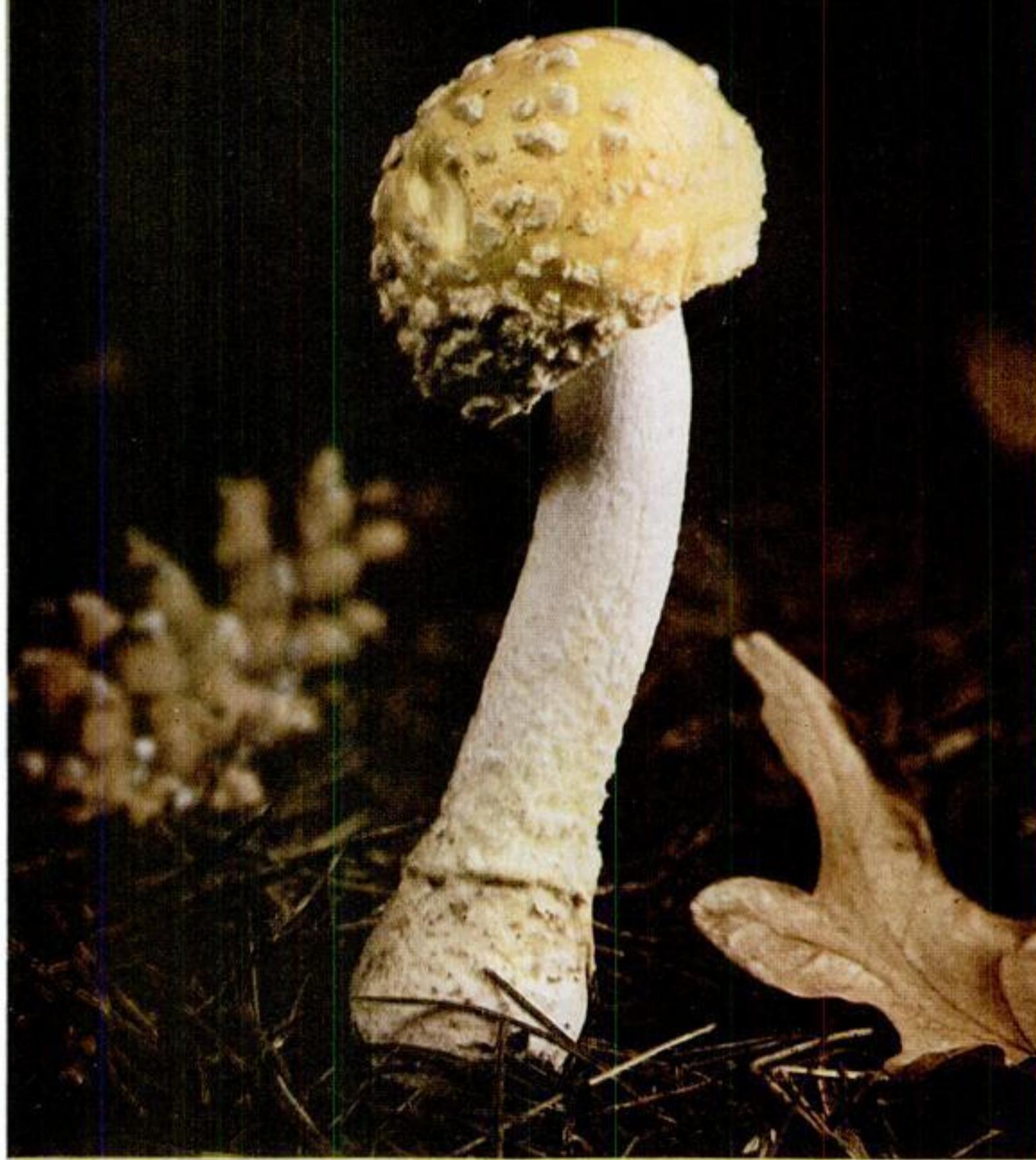
Young mushroom has now grown almost to point of breaking its membranous veil. Clover leaves in rear give scale.



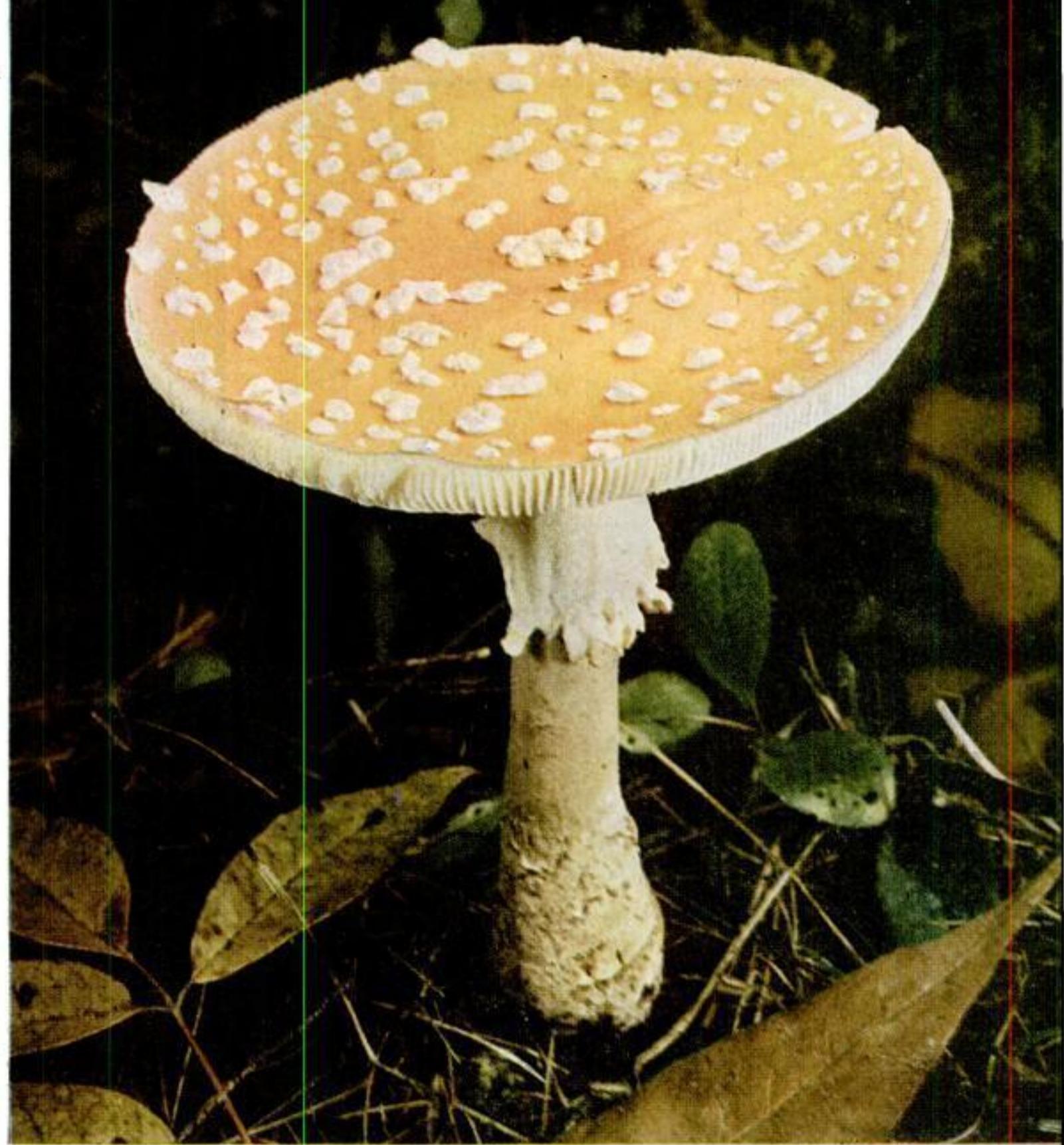
Cap grows larger, tearing apart the thinly stretched veil and revealing a portion of the immature gills underneath.



In mature plant bits of veil form on stem and cling to cap's edge. Mushrooms can produce 40,000,000 spores per hour.



Young fly mushroom, a common variety, is very beautiful but highly poisonous. It gets its name because flies are fatally attracted to it, are frequently found dead in little rings around its base.



Mature fly mushroom, like most mushrooms, has cap which expands and flattens out as it grows older. Whitish scales adhere permanently to the cap and help identify it.



Puff-ball grows close to ground, springs up on lawns after rain, turns from white to brown with age. Though edible, puff-balls resemble early stages of the deadly destroying angel (see next page).



Common field mushroom belongs to family from which edible, cultivated strains are commercially developed. Unlike most mushrooms they grow in open, dry pastures.



Birds' nests, here magnified six times their actual size, grow along dead twigs and resemble tiny birds' nests containing eggs. In some specimens the "eggs" pop out of nest when they are ripe.



Glistening mushroom shines like mica in sunlight, is usually from one to three inches tall. It grows in wet places, absorbs much water, eventually melts away to inky fluid.

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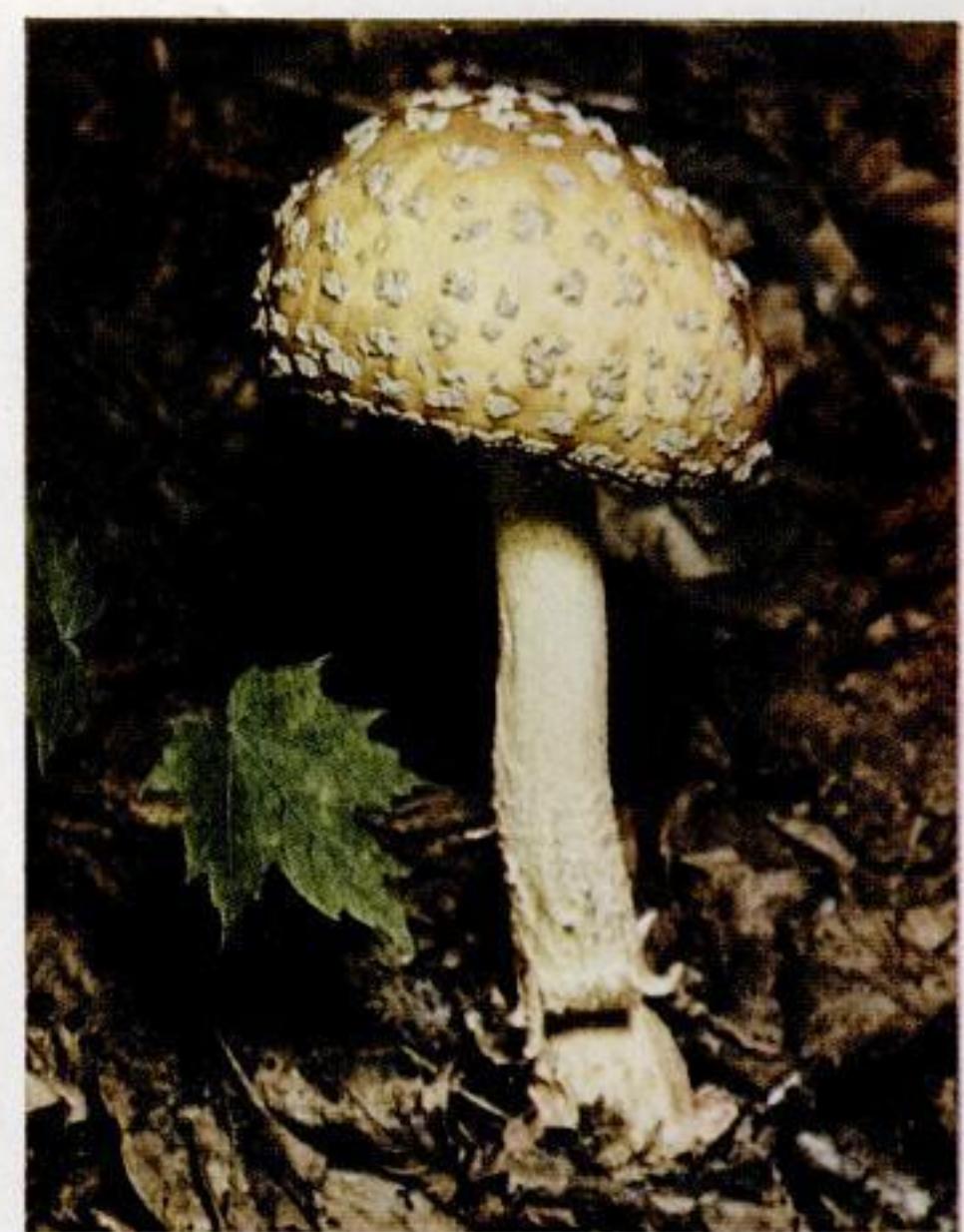
Mushrooms (continued)



Caesar's mushroom, favorite of Julius Caesar, grows almost everywhere, is often confused with poisonous fly mushroom.



Coral mushroom grows in spongy, clustered branches. Some varieties are yellow, some red, others yellow with red tips.



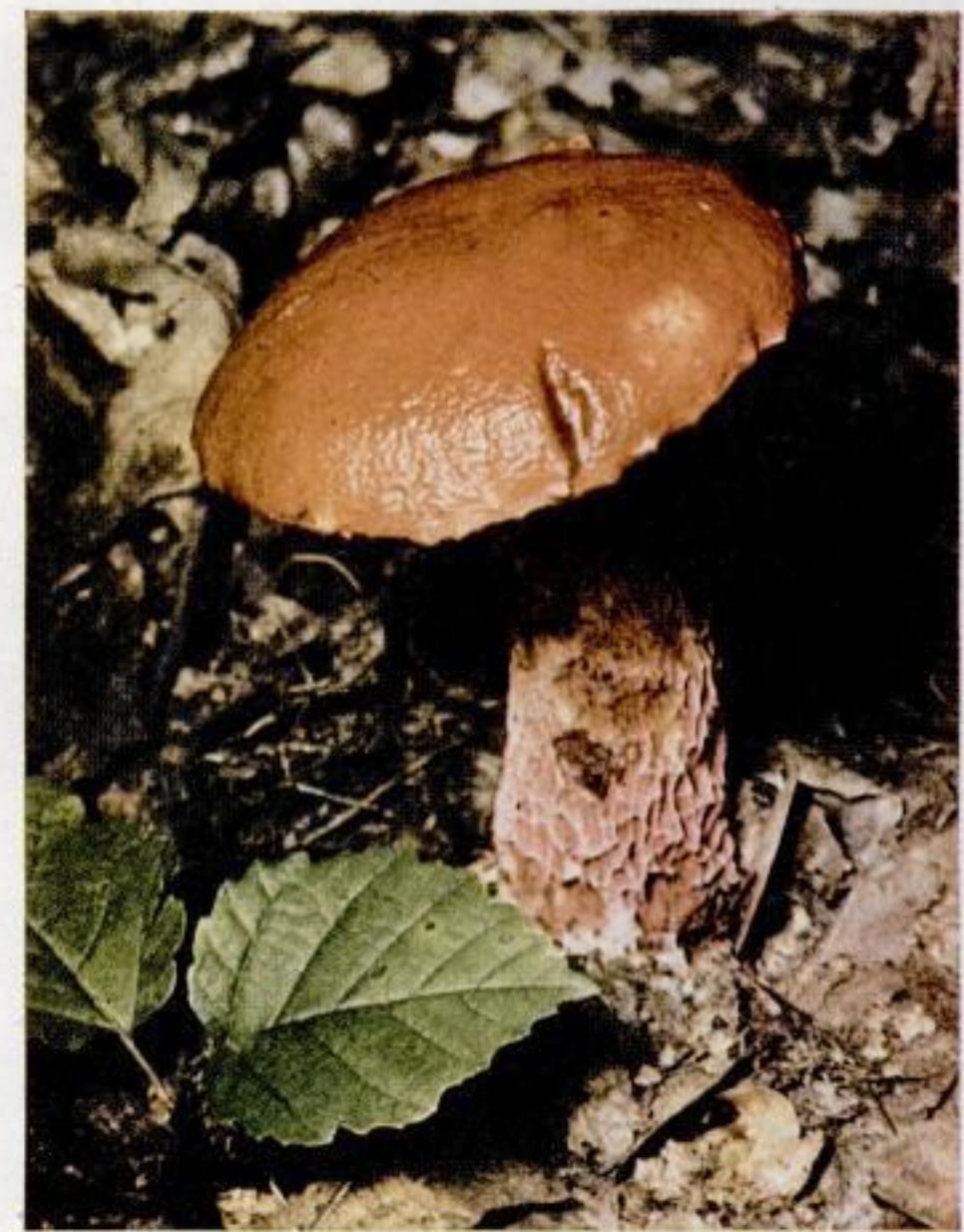
Blushing amanita turns a reddish color when bruised. Taller than most mushrooms, it often grows eight inches high.



Vermilion hygrophorus grows about an inch high. Its bright color flashes from decaying logs throughout the summer.



Indigo milky mushroom is recognized by its silvery blue color and dark blue juice. Only a few mushrooms are blue.



Pitted-stem mushroom belongs to Boletus family which has pores (like honeycomb) instead of gills under the cap.



Yellow boletus, common in U. S. until late autumn, usually grows in sandy soils under or near pines. Cap is slimy.

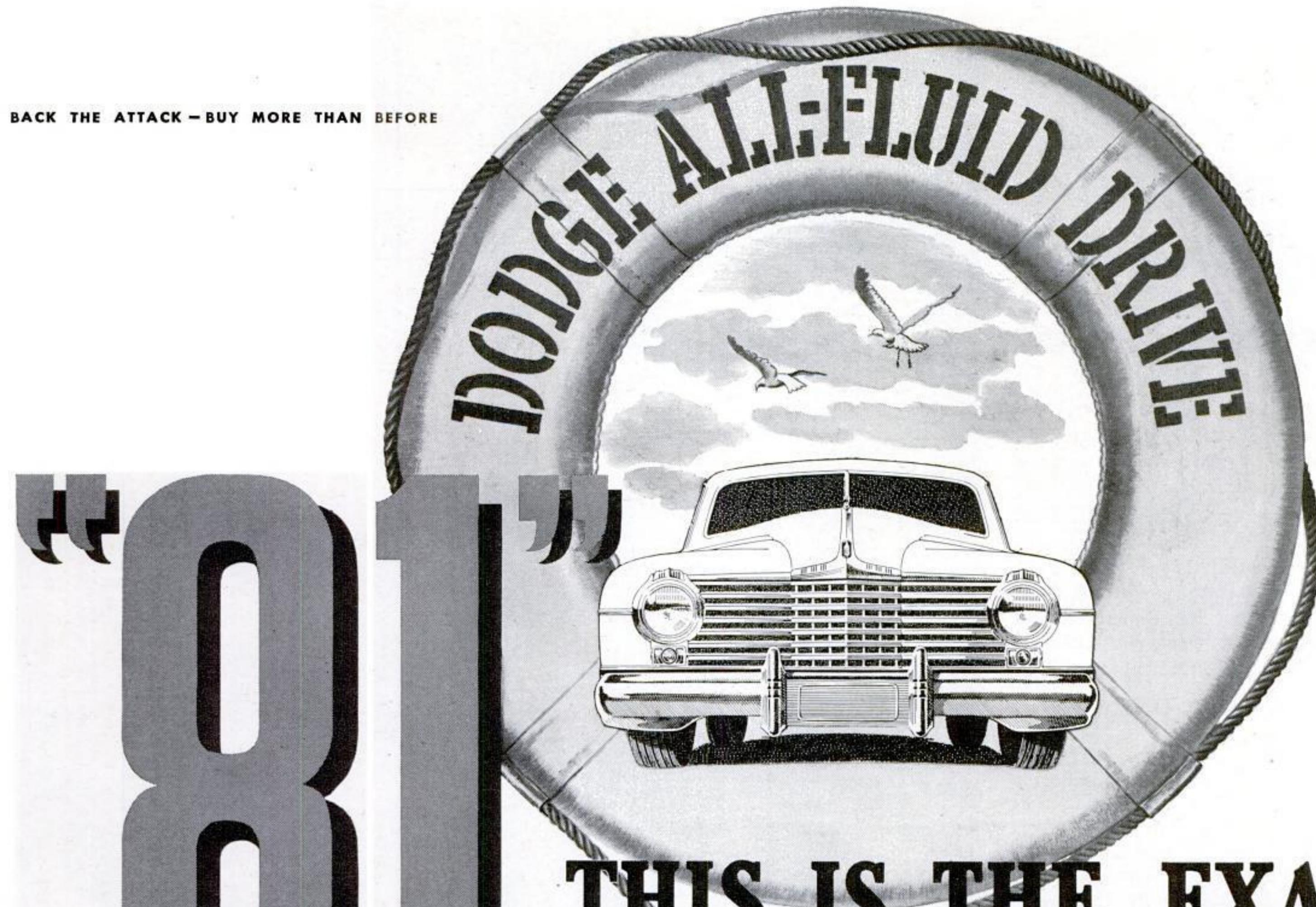


Woody bracket mushrooms grow on tree trunks or on logs. Its rings, like those of trees, indicate the periods of growth.



Destroying angel is the deadliest of all plant life. Its poison is as virulent as a rattlesnake's, produces agonizing death.

BACK THE ATTACK - BUY MORE THAN BEFORE



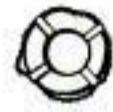
"**81**"

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for Much Longer Life, Superior Service and
Fluid Smoothness of Riding and Driving**



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She's Engaged! She's Lovely! She uses Pond's!

"Such a darling" . . . "and what a glorious complexion . . ." you think when you see Suzanne Sherwood.

She's another engaged girl with that soft-smooth *Pond's* look. "Pond's Cold Cream is the only cream in the world for me," Suzanne says. "I just love everything about it—its softness, its whiteness, and the perfectly grand way it cleans my face and makes my skin so smoothed and refreshed."

THIS IS SUZANNE'S BEAUTY CARE
WITH POND'S . . .

She smooths snowy-white *Pond's* Cold Cream over her face and throat, and pats briskly to soften and take off dirt and make-up. Tissues off.

She rinses with more *Pond's*, working her cream-coated fingers round in little whirls to extra cleanse and soften every bit of her lovely face. Tissues off again.

It's no accident engaged girls like Suzanne, society beauties like Mrs. Robert Bacon Whitney and Britain's Lady Morris love this delightful cream. Ask for your big jar of *Pond's* Cold Cream today. Use it night and morning—for day-time clean-ups, too!



THIS IS SUZANNE • EYES, SHINING GRAY • HAIR, CHESTNUT BROWN • SKIN, SMOOTH AS IVORY

Suzanne Sherwood, engaged to Richard Roosevelt Colburn, Air Force Officer



SUZANNE'S RING—a handsome square-cut diamond. Her romance started with a "chance" Suzanne sold Dick at the Officers' Club in Buffalo. A year later they were engaged.

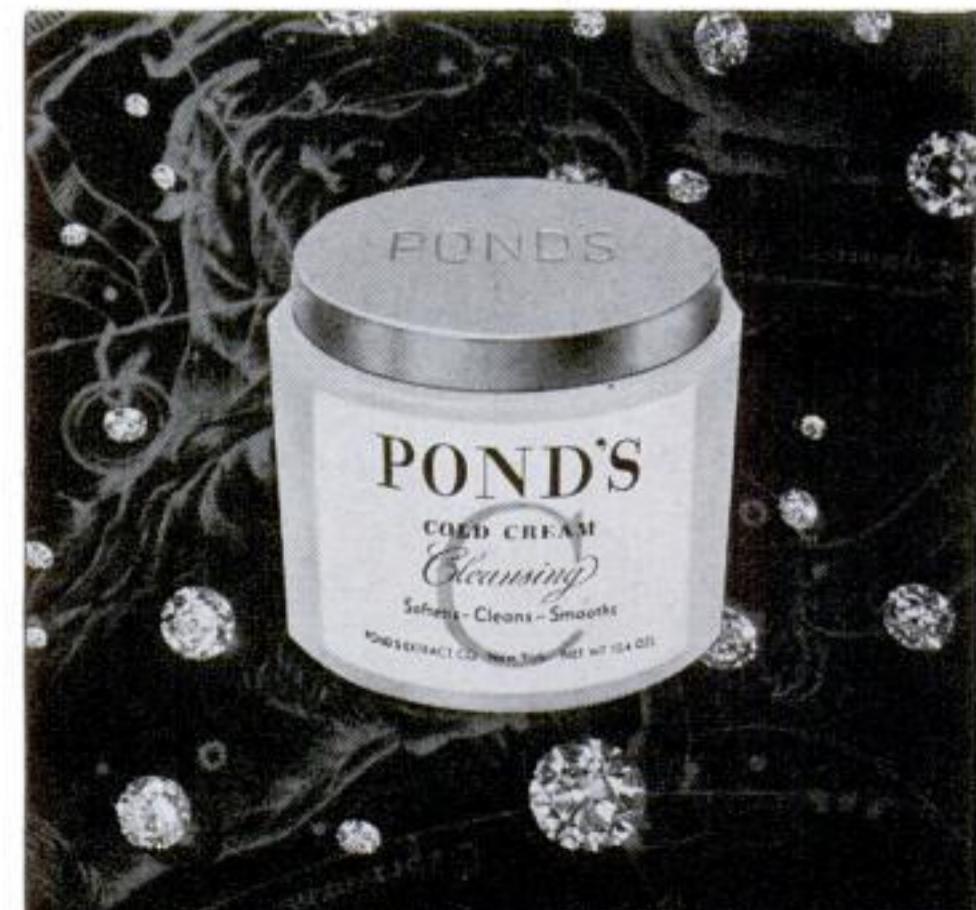
In training as photographer's assistant, doing special work in industrial photography; Suzanne spends exciting days on location at some of the biggest war plants in the country.

Like so many *Pond's* engaged girls, she is learning a job that plays a real part in America's war program.

Right now—all kinds of jobs need women—in plants, stores, offices, transportation, restaurants. Have you registered? Check help wanted ads in your local paper. Consult your local U. S. Employment Service about the type of war job you are best fitted to do.



Suzanne adjusts camera for an engine-room shot



ASK FOR THE LUXURY-SIZE JAR of *Pond's*—help save glass. You'll love the way the fingers of both your hands can dip into this wide-topped *Pond's* jar.

Today—more women use *Pond's* than any other face cream at any price



ON SARAH LAWRENCE COLLEGE CAMPUS IN BRONXVILLE, N. Y., MODELS ARLINE DAHLMAN (LEFT) AND TEE MATTHEWS POSE IN NEW KNEE-LENGTH SHORTS OF GRAY FLANNEL

"PEDAL PUSHERS"

This fall college girls will wear
a new kind of knee-length shorts

For years male bicyclists have had the sensible custom of rolling up the right trouser leg to avoid entangling with the chain. When college girls took to riding bicycles in slacks, they first rolled up one trouser leg, then rolled up both. This whimsy has now produced a trim variety of long shorts, called "pedal pushers." Introduced at recent college fashion shows, they look like little boys' short pants.

Best footwear with pedal pushers are moccasins. Since these are rationed, girls this summer have been going barefoot (*see cover*) and they are expected to

appear on campuses this fall in bare feet. But bare feet are not allowed in class. In some places pedal pushers themselves will not be allowed in classrooms.

Most Eastern colleges will permit girls to wear pedal pushers on the campus. Some of them (Smith, Vassar, Mount Holyoke, Sarah Lawrence) will also permit them to go to classes. California colleges will have none of them either in class or on campus. The University of Kansas begs the question by saying that these knee-length shorts are permissible "if they look enough like a skirt to fool a nearsighted professor."



ALL THE VITAMINS

Gov't Experts and Doctors agree are essential...and IRON, Calcium, Phosphorus

RIIGHT NOW, thousands of people are just dragging around—feeling listless, under par, always tired—simply because they aren't getting all the vitamins and minerals they need. You—yes, *you*—may be running this risk yourself! For it's a fact that a U. S. Government survey—and other surveys, too—showed that 3 out of 4 people weren't getting enough vitamins and minerals from their meals.

All the essential Vitamins!

Don't depend on half-way measures! Vimms give you not just Vitamin A and D, not just the essential B-Complex vitamins, costly Vitamin C...but *all* the vitamins Government Experts and Doctors agree are needed in the diet.

U. S. Government Experts found 3 out of 4 people weren't getting enough vitamins and minerals from their meals

Iron for good red blood

Vimms also give you Iron—necessary for good red blood—that does so much to help you enjoy the buoyant energy that's rightfully yours. You also get Calcium and Phosphorus necessary for strong bones, teeth and body tissues.

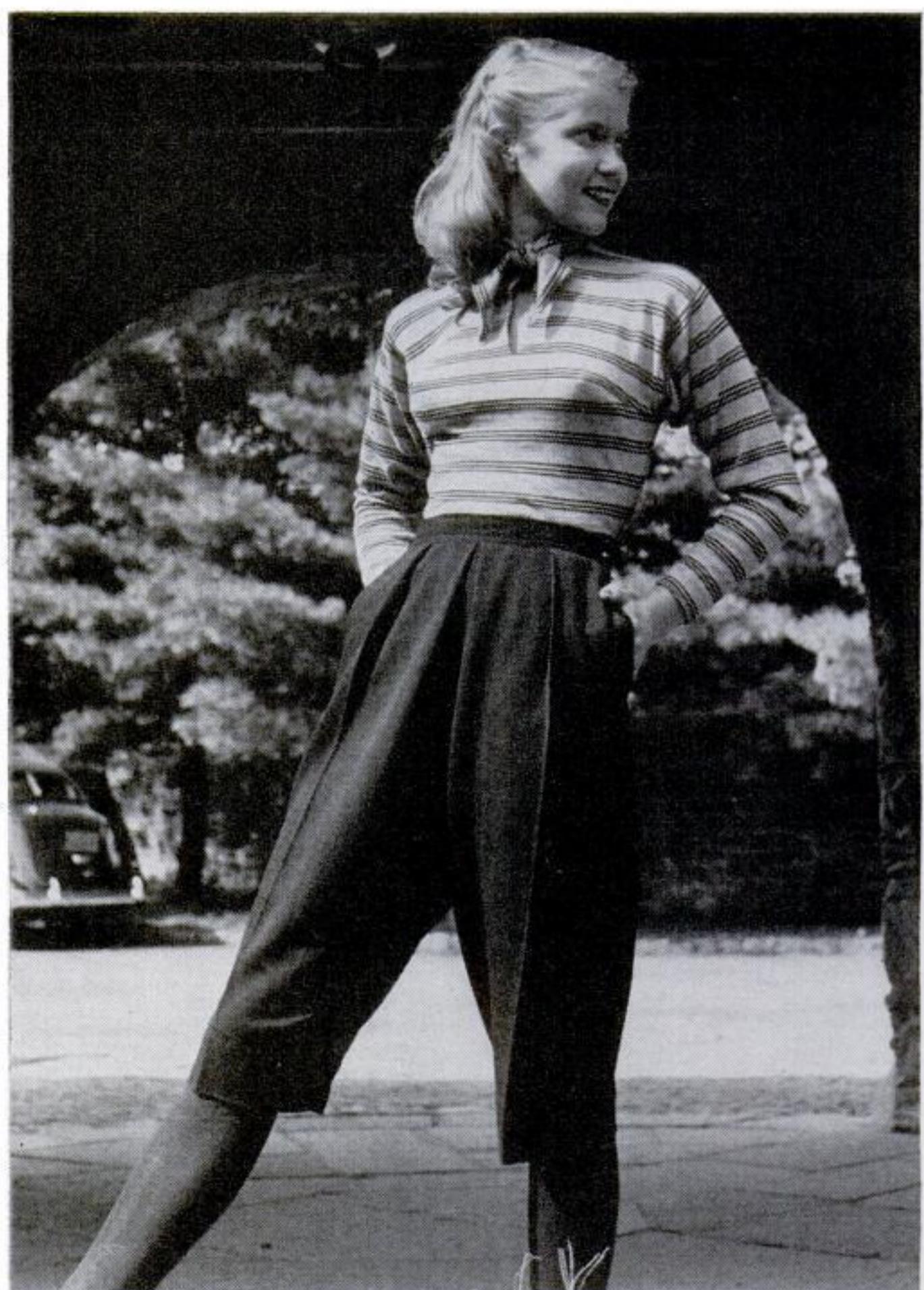
 **No product that offers you only one tablet or capsule** per day can give you the benefits of all these vitamins and minerals. That's why Vimms come in three tablets a day.

Vimms are pleasant tasting—no fishy or yeasty taste or after-taste. They cost only a few cents a day. Get Vimms from your druggist—and take 3 daily at breakfast.



Lever Brothers Co.,
Pharmaceutical Div.,
Cambridge, Mass.

"Pedal Pushers" (continued)

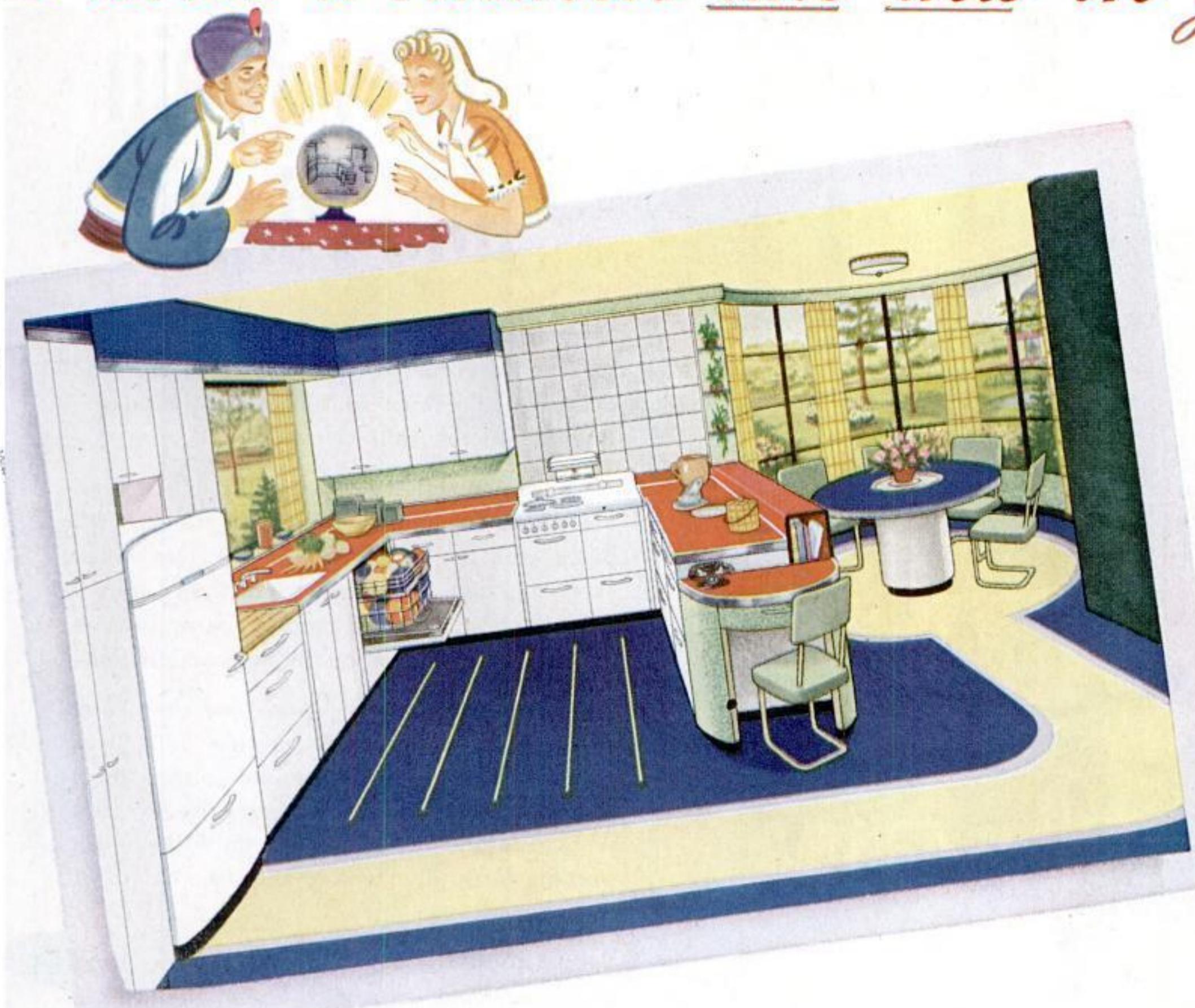


Wool jersey shorts just below knee length are a variation of pedal pushers, cost \$20. These shorts have soft, unpressed pleats at top which make them look like a skirt.



Matching blouse and shorts look like a dress. This set in brown or green wool jersey costs \$30. Most pedal pushers whether flannel, check, plaid or plain cost about \$10.

There's a kitchen like this in your future...



JUST around that proverbial "corner", there's a kitchen whose beauty, convenience and thrift are bound to surpass your greatest expectations! It's the new Hotpoint Electric Kitchen you and Joe have been earmarking your War Bonds for. And we think you'll say it's a knockout, because it's styled in the modern manner—yet still has that homey, inviting look that makes a kitchen truly *livable*!

Your new Hotpoint Electric Kitchen is also designed *scientifically* to save you steps—and greatly simplify your home-management job. Best of all, these Hotpoint Kitchens are not expensive—can be afforded for homes in all price brackets.



The cost of a Hotpoint Electric Kitchen averages about 10% of home-building costs.

and **Hotpoint** will save you time on All these tasks!

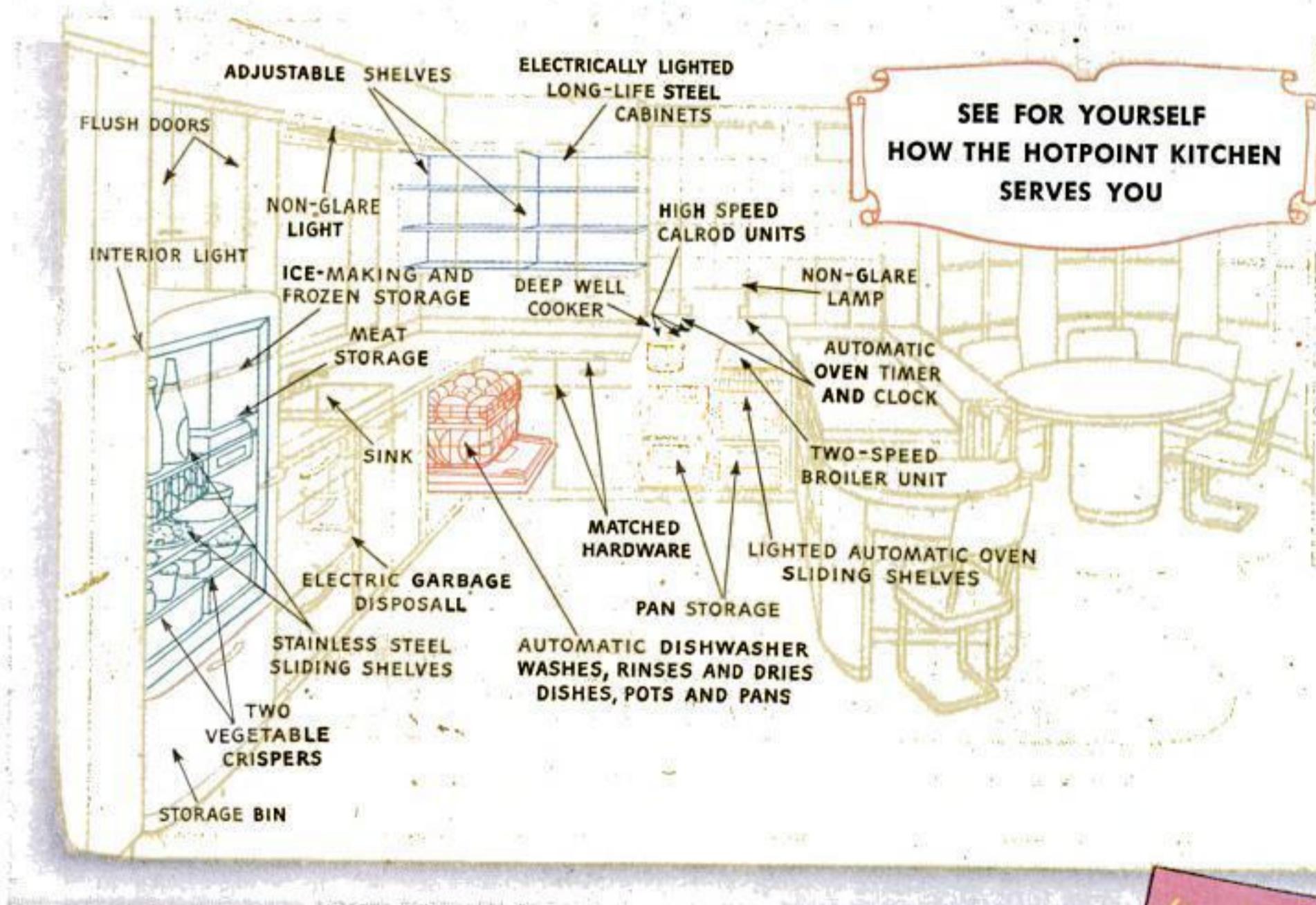
WORK CENTERS MAKE MINUTES COUNT IN THE HOTPOINT ELECTRIC KITCHEN

Refrigeration Center—Hotpoint Electric Refrigerator keeps foods fresh—provides fast, thrifty freezing and better arrangement of storage space.

Cooking Center—Hotpoint Electric Range, with all utensils stored within arm's length, cooks fast and thrifitly. Since there's no combustion dirt, pans and walls stay clean. Automatic controls end cause of many cooking failures.

Dishwashing Center—Hotpoint Electric Dishwasher-Sink washes and dries dishes, pots and pans cleaner without your hands touching water. Hotpoint Garbage Disposall whisks food waste away electrically. Space is provided in cabinet below sink for soap, towels, etc.

Equipment Storage—Electrically lighted Hotpoint Steel Cabinets afford abundant space for dishes, utensils and dry foods.

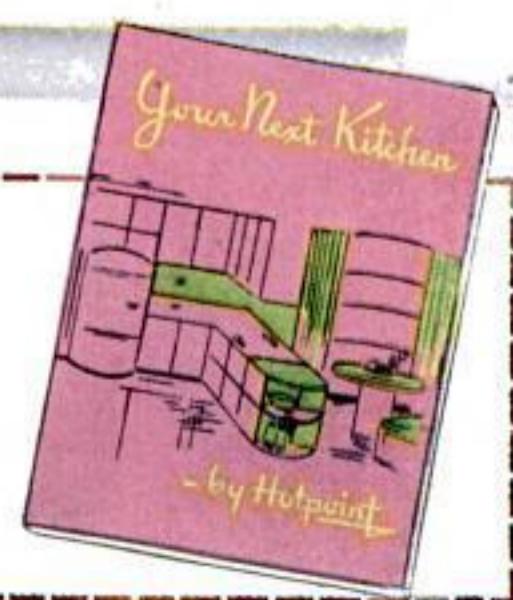


Edison General Electric Appliance Co., Inc.
5670 West Taylor Street, Chicago 44, Illinois
Enclosed please find ten cents in coin or war stamp for
which send me your new kitchen planning guide
entitled, "Your Next Kitchen by Hotpoint."

Name _____

Address _____

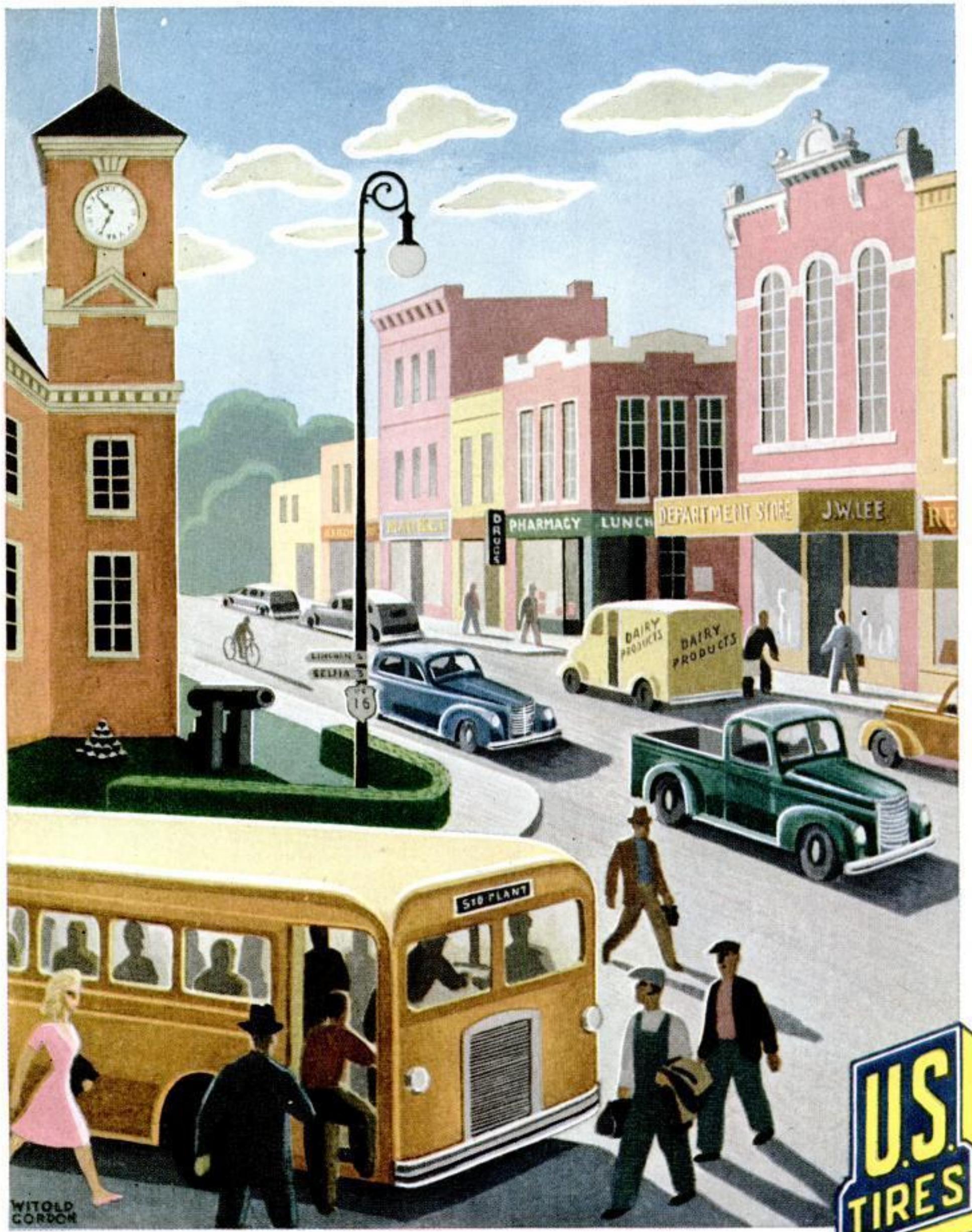
City and State _____



Hotpoint



ELECTRIC KITCHENS



Corner Main and Pine...

Regular as the town clock, the bus picks up its load at the corner of Main and Pine—its load of men and women who keep the production lines of America rolling.

It's hard to imagine how your town or any town could keep on running without the rubber-tired buses—and the thousands of privately owned cars—that take its men and women to their wartime jobs... and bring them home again tired and dirty—but safe—when the day's work is done.

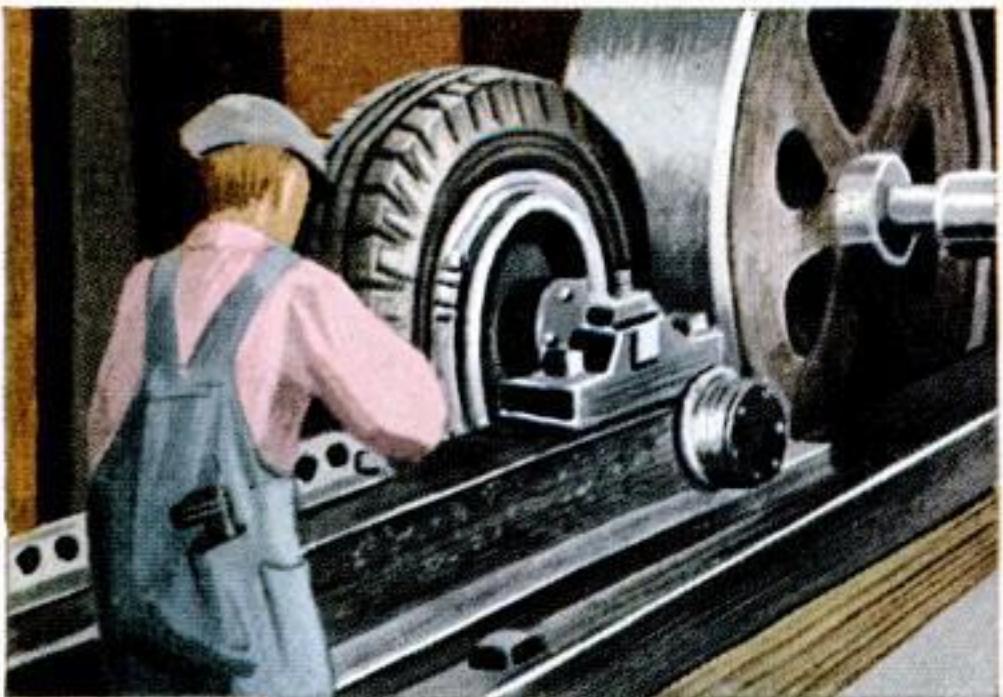
There never was a day when your town, any town, depended so much on tires as it does today. While factory workers are at their jobs, the milk truck, the doctor's car, the farmer's truck and tractor—all rolling on rubber—are working faithfully, too, to keep the old town running.

Behind those tires, inspecting them, repairing them, servicing them with a skill that comes from experience stands the local, independent tire dealer. He has a stake in the community. He guards the tires that make it run.

★ ★ ★

When you see this sign, you will find that kind of tire dealer. It is the sign of a local, independent business built on experience, knowledge, skilled service and products of quality.

SERVING THROUGH SCIENCE  TO BUILD A BETTER WORLD



SERVING THROUGH SCIENCE—United States Rubber Company scientists are constantly searching for better ways to build stronger, safer, longer wearing tires. Through years of experience with synthetic rubber, "U.S." has learned the secret of how to get the most service from the new synthetic materials. Today "U.S." synthetic rubber tires are serving on Army trucks and combat cars, on bombers and fighters all over the world.



TIRES FOR THE ARMY'S TRUCKS—The Army needs good truck tires—hundreds of thousands of them to keep its supply trucks rolling. And they must be made with as little natural rubber as possible. "U.S." developed an entirely new construction—the "inlaid carcass"—that places the rubber directly under the tread where it is needed most—yet uses only 30% of the natural rubber needed before.



TOMORROW'S TRUCK TIRE—Who can say whether tomorrow's truck tire will be built with body of cotton, rayon or nylon—or with tread of natural or synthetic rubber? "U.S." tire engineers will build into tomorrow's U.S. Royals the greatest measure of mileage, safety and dependability that these or still other materials may afford. They are serving through science for more truck tire miles.

Listen to the Philharmonic-Symphony program over the CBS network Sunday afternoon, 3:00 to 4:30 E.W.T. Carl Van Doren and a guest star present an interlude of historical significance.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY

1230 SIXTH AVENUE, ROCKEFELLER CENTER, NEW YORK 20, N. Y. • In Canada: DOMINION RUBBER CO., LTD.



PERCHED 400 FEET IN AIR, TOWER FOREMAN LEE KING SLIDES OUT ONTO CABLEWAY NUMBER SEVEN TO MAKE REPAIRS. SIERRA NEVADA MOUNTAIN PEAKS TOWER IN DISTANCE

THE SHASTA DAM

Huge hydroelectric plant serves
California's many war industries

Shasta Dam, whose huge concrete bulk backs up the Sacramento River in northern California, is the largest overflow dam in the world. When it is finished next winter, the river will pour over Shasta's crest and fall 480 feet, almost three times as far as at Niagara Falls. In height it is second only to Boulder Dam, whose water flows through instead of over its structure. Rising 602 feet from its bedrock foundation, Shasta stretches 3,500 feet across the valley.

This awesome spectacle of potential energy is a

tribute to the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation, which designed it, and the pride of Engineer Frank Crowe, who has spent six years building it. Although Shasta Dam is not yet as well known as Boulder or Grand Coulee, it has already become a vital factor in the war production of many busy shipyards and aircraft plants in Northern California. Scheduled to be completed next January, Shasta is a third link in chain of western hydroelectric plants stretching from the Columbia River's Grand Coulee to Nevada's Boulder.

Shasta Dam (continued)

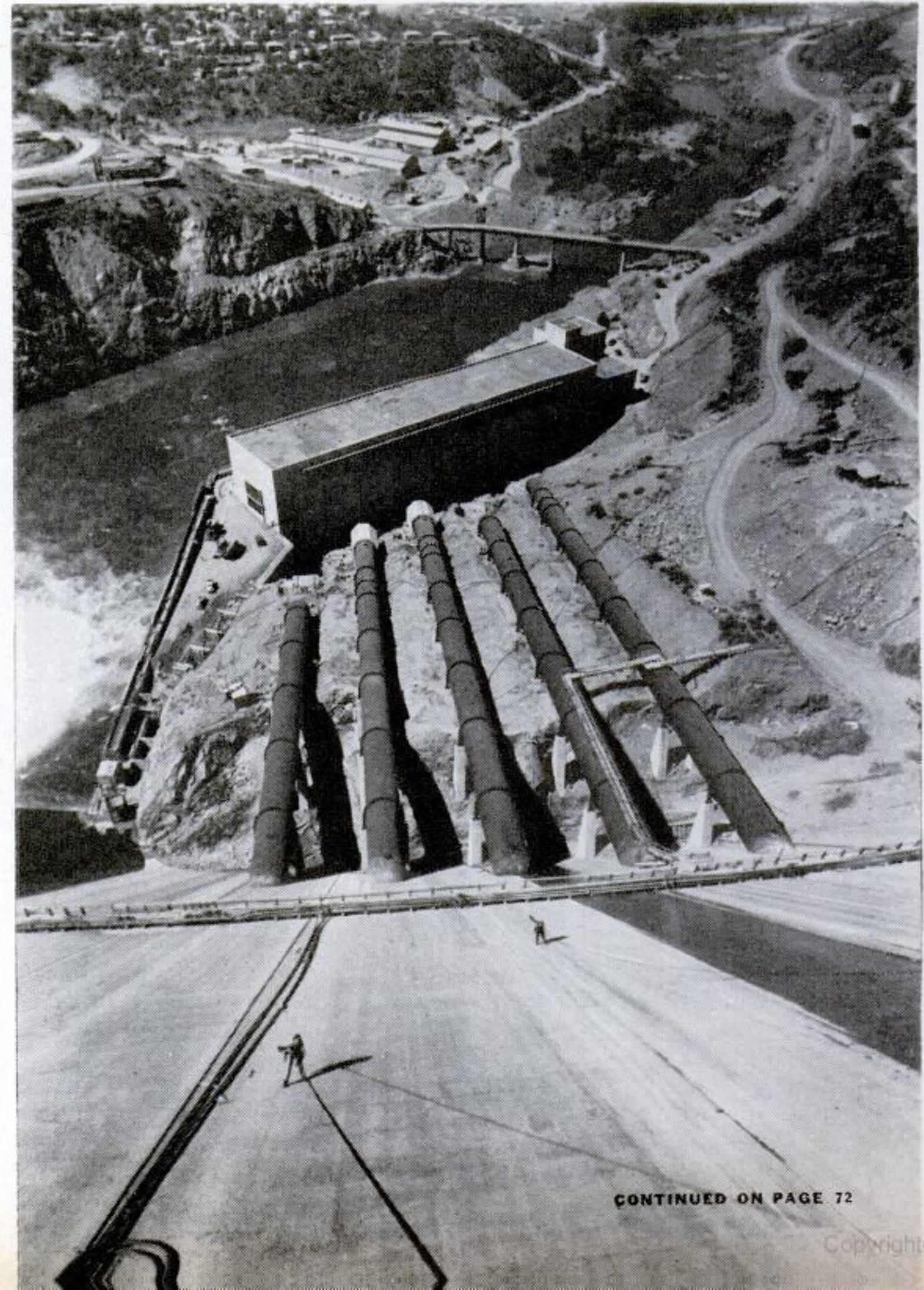


DAM HAS ALREADY BACKED UP THE RIVER, WILL EVENTUALLY FORM A 30,000-ACRE LAKE. CABLEWAYS TO HEAD TOWER ON DAM CARRY CONCRETE ANYWHERE ON STRUCTURE

From roof of powerhouse face of Shasta reaches into the sky. Outlet valves are already releasing 5,000 second-feet of water each. Tourist observation house will be built at left.



From crest of dam workers on downstream face look like midgets. Below them are the five penstocks which carry water through turbines in powerhouse. Two are completed and opened now.



CONTINUED ON PAGE 72

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Buy War Bonds — to Have and to Hold

The story behind the Boeing Superfortress

Remember back to January, 1940? The war in Europe was not yet five months old and war with Japan still two years away, but the U. S. Army Air Forces even then determined they must have an airplane that would carry a heavier bomb load farther, faster and higher than any the world had ever known.

Leading aircraft companies were invited to submit designs.

In February, thirty days before Hitler invaded the Low Countries, the Army issued a supplement, radically increasing its specifications. Those new requirements made the design problems still more difficult. But Boeing — with its unequalled background of 4-engine experience in building such

planes as the Flying Fortress, the Stratoliner and transocean Clippers — was in the best position to solve them.

Wind-tunnel tests of the Boeing model so impressed the Army that Boeing was authorized to build three experimental airplanes. And then — even before the first of these had been completed and flight tested — the Air Forces decided that this was the world's number one bomber! Quantity production was ordered — *one of the greatest manufacturing programs ever put behind any weapon of war.* This program eventually included the Bell and Martin plants as well as three Boeing plants and literally hundreds of sub-contractors.

This placed a tremendous responsibility upon

Boeing, not only in successfully engineering the design but also in getting it into production.

A master plan had to be created . . . factories built . . . new tools designed . . . co-ordination of production arranged in all participating plants.

So sound was the basic design that not one major change had to be made when actual flight tests got under way.

And approximately a year and a half later the first production models were bombing Japan.

Superfortresses are taking their place along with the famous Flying Fortresses in Boeing's effort to provide the Army's great bombing crews with the best possible airplanes to accomplish their hazardous and important missions.



"80.6% of cases showed CLINICAL IMPROVEMENT after only 10-day treatment

with **SORETONE™**

Foster D. Snell, Inc., well-known consulting chemists, have just completed an important, impartial test with a group of men and women suffering from Athlete's Foot. Included in this group were a number of nurses and internes from three large hospitals in New York.

These people were told to use Soretone in accordance with the directions on the label. At the beginning of the test and at the end of only a ten-day test period, their feet were examined by a physician. We quote from the report:—

"After the use of Soretone according to the directions on the label for a period of only ten days, 80.6% of the cases showed clinical improvement of an infection which is most stubborn to control."



Improvements were shown in the symptoms of Athlete's Foot—the itching, burning, redness, cracks between toes, and so forth. We quote again:—

"In our opinion Soretone is of very definite benefit in the treatment of this disease, which is commonly known as 'Athlete's Foot'."

Your own judgment will tell you that this is *remarkable* evidence! So if Athlete's Foot troubles you, don't temporize with this nasty, devilish, stubborn infection. Get SORETONE! McKesson & Robbins, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn.

Quick facts as to why Soretone is effective for Athlete's Foot



1. Athlete's Foot is usually caused by **FIVE FUNGI** (separately or together).

2. Soretone kills on contact **ALL FIVE** of these fungi. Culture plate shows the action of four different Athlete's Foot preparations. The one on the right is Soretone. Note absence of growth of fungi!



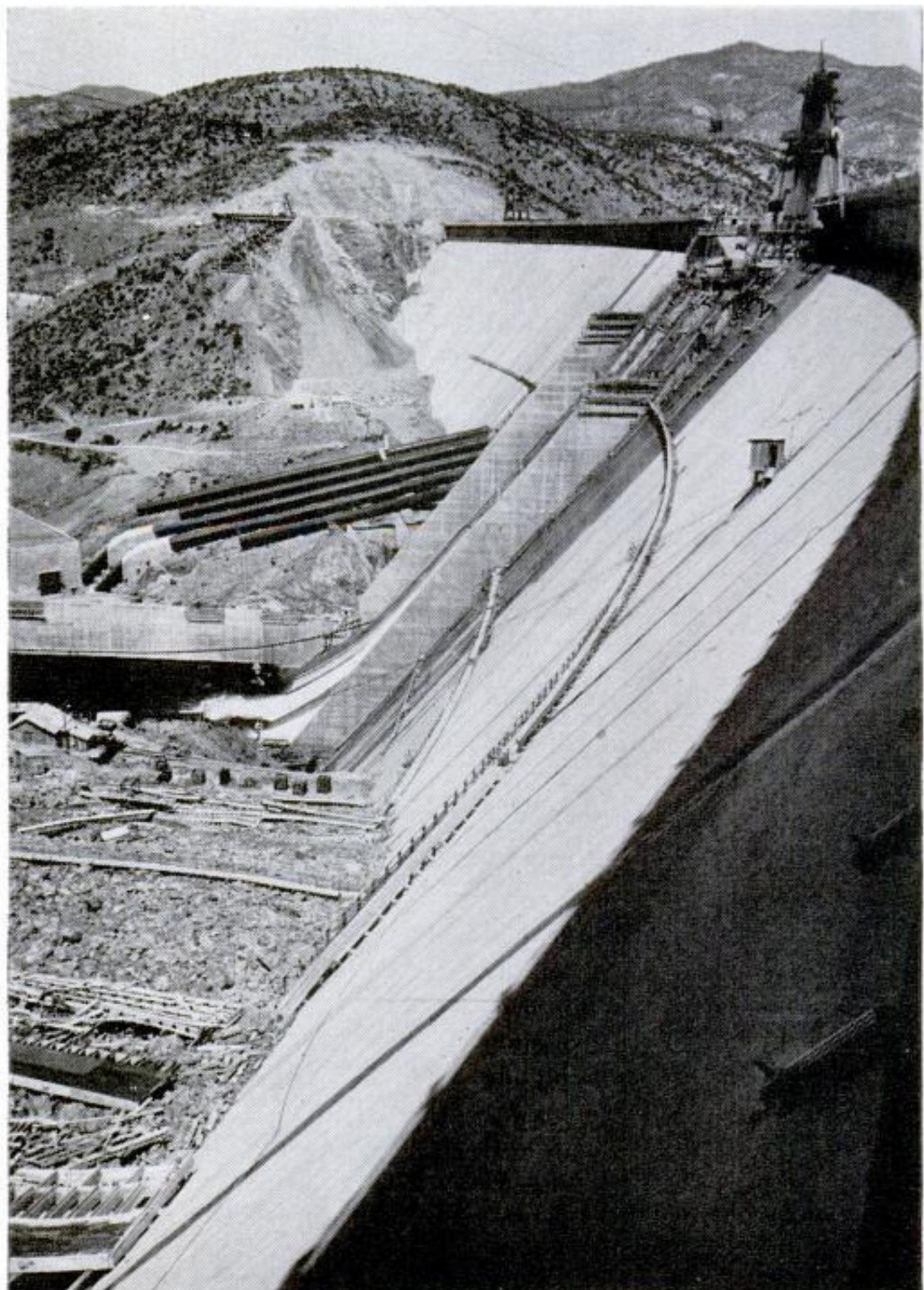
3. One of the reasons for the effectiveness of Soretone is this: it contains a powerful antiseptic not found in other known Athlete's Foot preparations. (4-Beta-Ethyl-Hexyl-Phenol.)



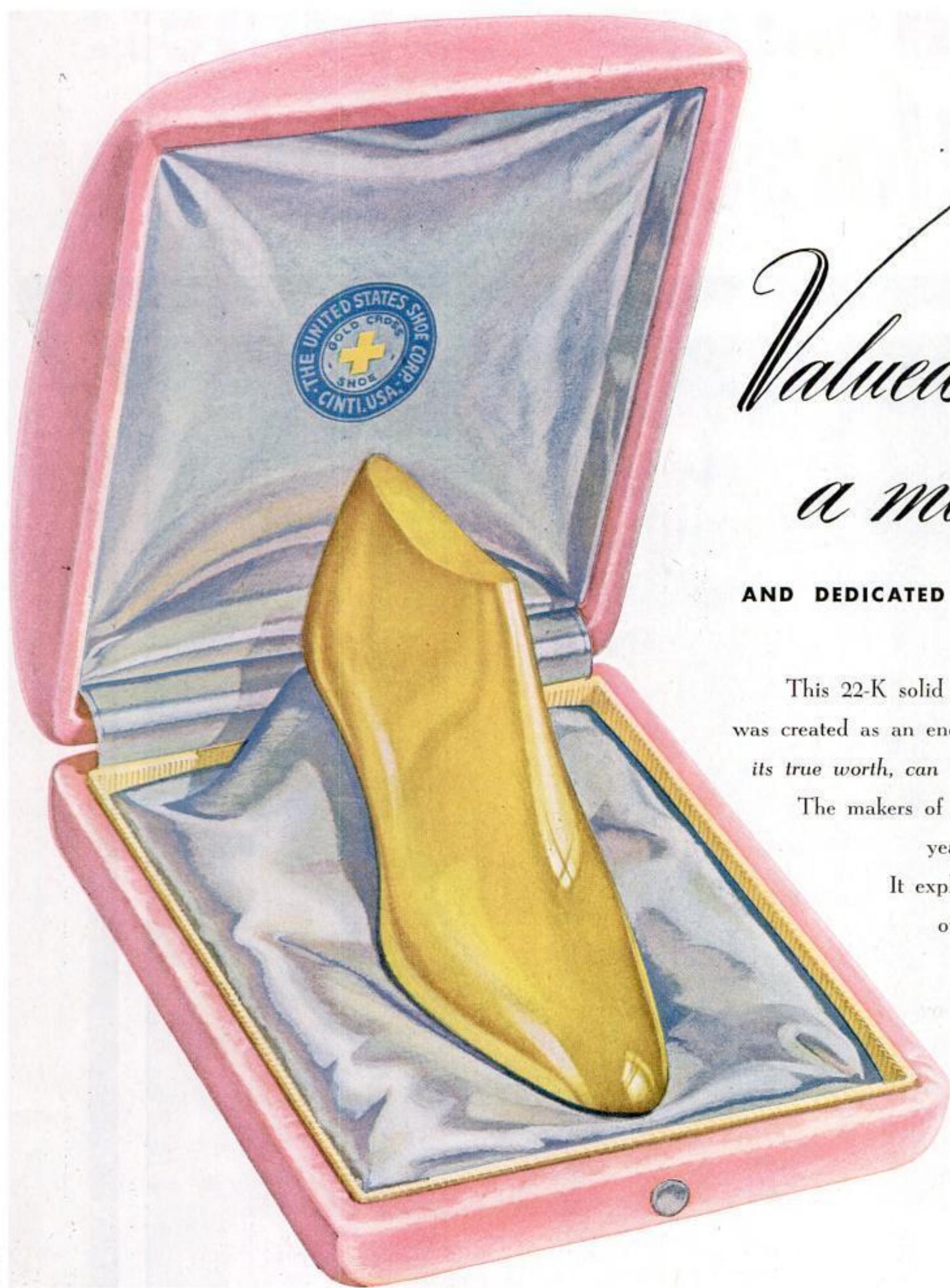
Shasta Dam (continued)



In 1941 the foundation was laid. At base, dam is 780 feet thick. Builder Crowe expects to be finished by November. He finished Boulder 26 months ahead of time.



In 1944 dam is complete except for "topping off." Head tower will be almost submerged when water reaches crest in 1946. Only 12 men were killed building Shasta.



Valued at more than
a million dollars

AND DEDICATED TO THE LOVELY STEP OF YOUTH!

This 22-K solid gold replica of a famous Gold Cross "Limit" last was created as an enduring reminder that *the style of a shoe, its fit, its true worth, can be no finer than the last over which it is crafted.*

The makers of Gold Cross Shoes have known that for many years. So have millions of smart American women. It explains, perhaps, why Gold Cross Shoes, made over the exclusive, youth-giving "Limit" lasts, are America's largest selling fine footwear.

RED CROSS Shoes

FAMOUS FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS AS RED CROSS SHOES

GOLD

America's unchallenged shoe value

\$6.95

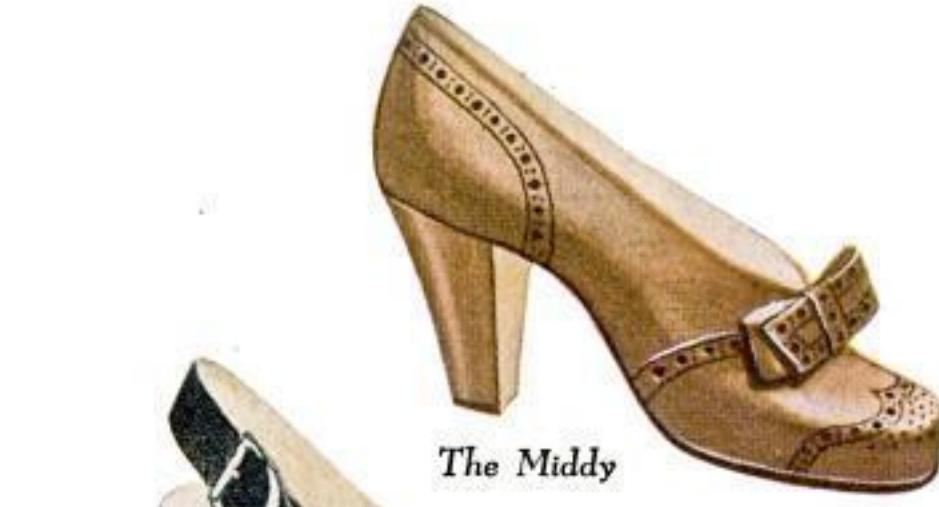
most styles, Denver West, \$7.45



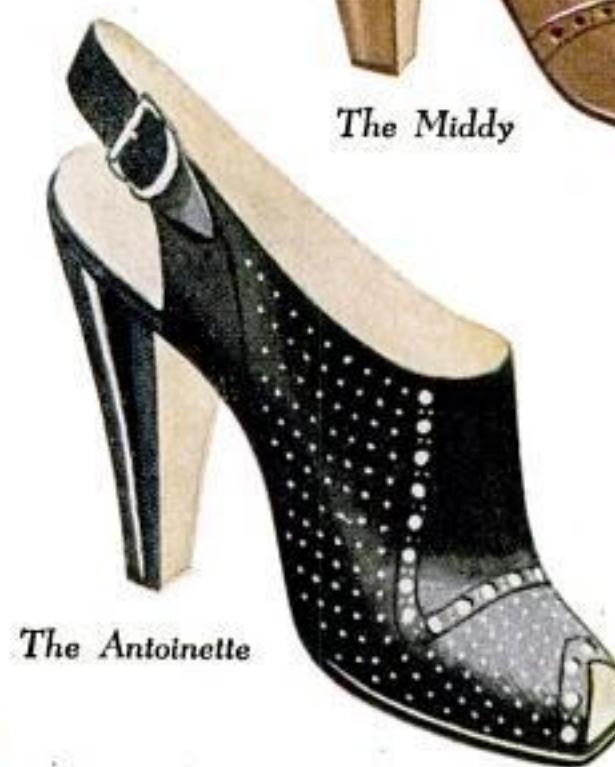
Lumberjack Blucher



The Mitzi



The Middy



The Antoinette

400-Mile-an-hour Customers use "Flying Horsepower" Now

AFTER VICTORY—Mobilgas with
"Flying Horsepower" will give America's
Cars New, Quick Power Response
and Power-Pull!



FLYING in the wake of this swift-winged war-bird is a great gasoline story for motorists...

As soon as Uncle Sam says O.K., the same power ingredients which give our war planes their super fuel for faster take-off and climbing speeds, greater cruising range—will be yours in Mobilgas.

You'll get "Flying Horsepower"—for new, quick power response on the road, new super pick-up power at all speeds!

It's all possible because of 11 years' work

by Socony-Vacuum—the World's Greatest Catalytic Cracking Program. At war's end, Socony-Vacuum's 19 super fuel refining units—greatest Catalytic Cracking capacity in the industry—will turn out "Flying Horsepower" for America's cars.

Watch for Mobilgas with "Flying Horsepower"! It will bring you sensational new driving performance!

SOCONY-VACUUM OIL CO., INC.
and Affiliates: Magnolia Petroleum Company,
General Petroleum Corporation of California.

Official U. S. Navy Photograph

AFTER VICTORY—

Mobilgas



with "Flying Horsepower"

TUNE IN
RAYMOND GRAM SWING
Blue Network, Coast-to-Coast,
10 P.M., E.W.T., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs.



MARINES FOLLOW TANKS AGAINST LAST JAP DEFENDERS AS MACHINE GUNNERS KEEP JAPS DOWN. THREE MEN ALONGSIDE PHOTOGRAPHER WERE HIT JUST BEFORE HE TOOK PICTURE

SAIPAN

EYEWITNESS TELLS OF ISLAND FIGHT

by ROBERT SHERROD

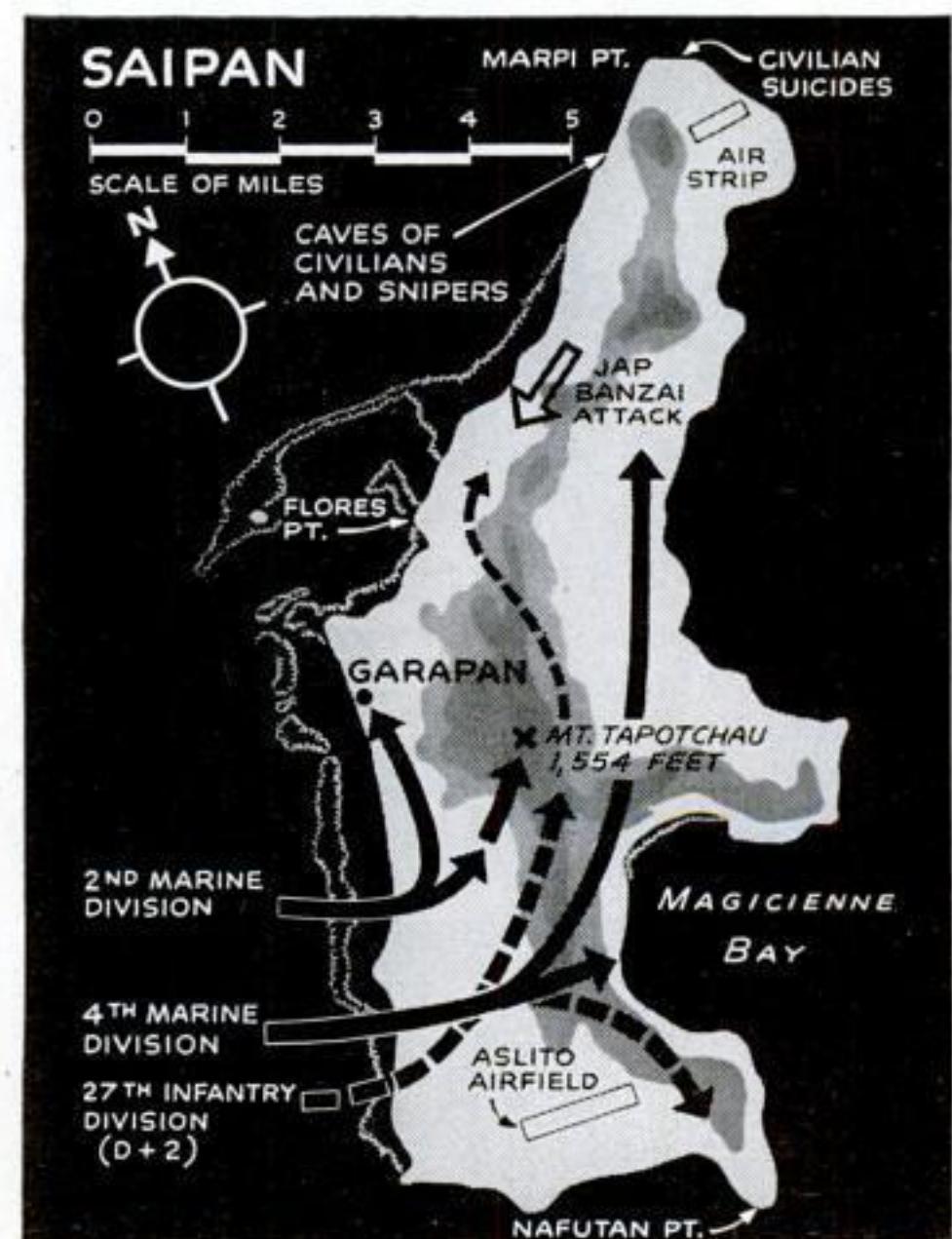
Photographs for LIFE by Peter Stackpole and W. Eugene Smith

Saipan was to Japan almost what Pearl Harbor is to the U. S., except that it is a thousand miles closer to Japan's coast than Pearl Harbor is to America's. On this 72-square-mile island, only 1,500 miles from both Tokyo and the Philippines, one of the key battles of the war was fought from June 15 to July 8 (Tokyo time).

Naval strategists say that, from many points of view, Saipan was the most important single battle of the Pacific war since the U. S. was able to embark on the sensational offensive that started at Tarawa and moved across the middle of the ocean. Perhaps its results will be more significant than those of any pre-

vious Pacific battle. From Saipan, Japan itself is within easy range of the bigger bombers. Supplying Saipan's airfields with the Navy's 2,000,000-gallon tankers will be infinitely easier than the present system of hauling gasoline over the mountains from India to the China-based planes that now bomb Japan.

Many of the U. S. warships which have had to return from the western Pacific to Hawaii for supplies may now be supplied from Saipan's naval base, even though its harbor (and Guam's harbor) are not the best in the Pacific. Troops which will invade the Philippines or China or Japan may now be staged within a few days' transport run of those enemy positions.



BATTLE BEGAN IN SOUTHWEST, ENDED ON NORTH TIP



SOME CIVILIANS FOUND SAFETY FROM BOMBS AND SHELLS IN ISLAND'S MANY CAVES. A PAIR OF WARY AMERICANS FLUSHED THIS ONE OUT OF HIS SHELTER. SCARED, HE GAVE UP

U. S. HEROISM BEAT JAP STUBBORNNESS

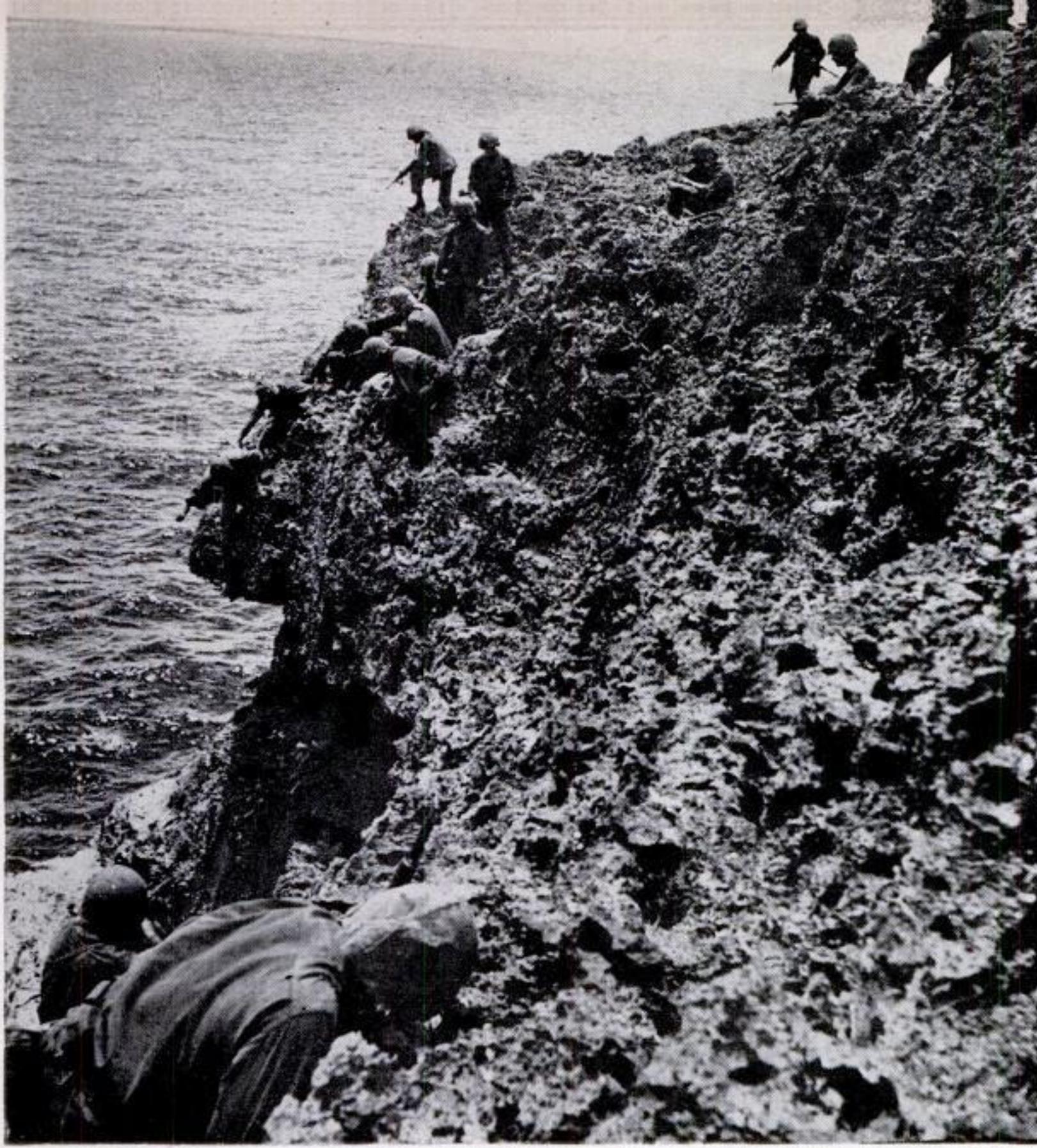
The beachhead assault on Saipan did not have the sudden, lightning violence of the landing at Tarawa last November, when it seemed for about 30 hours that the 2nd Marine Division might not be able to hold its slender beachhead. There was never any doubt that the Saipan landing would succeed. But Saipan's rugged, mountainous terrain provided such excellent hiding places for Jap machine gunners and riflemen and

mortarmen that the over-all attrition during the 25-day battle became fearsome.

As usual, the Japs fought almost to the last man, with characteristic disregard for human life, including their own. Often they fought foolishly, died unnecessarily. When the pressure on them became unbearable they sometimes blew themselves up with hand grenades, as six in a mountainside cave did when they

heard Lieut. Walter Wolfe of the engineers call for his flame throwers.

Despite their heavy losses, despite flies, mosquitoes, intense heat, choking dust and the awful weariness of many days in rugged battle, the Americans were magnificent. They kept punching the groggy Japs, giving them no rest, capturing or exploding vast stores of ammunition and supplies which had been intended for



A MARINE THROWS A GRENADE AT JAP IN CAVE WHO HAS ALREADY KILLED TWO AMERICANS



A SNIPER UNACCOUNTABLY RUNS OUT, GETS SHOT AND TUMBLES DOWN THE ROCKS



HIS THIN, BLOODY BODY LIES ON A ROCK AT MARPI POINT, ON THE NORTHERN TIP OF SAIPAN



MARINES SWING CHARGE OF TNT INTO CAVE. BUT NO MORE SNIPERS WERE THERE

bases throughout the Pacific. There were many instances of heroism on Saipan. Lieut. Colonel William K. Jones's battalion bore the brunt of a Jap tank counterattack the second night of the battle. With only bazookas and antitank grenades his men held their ground, often let the tanks pass over their foxholes, then shot and knocked them out from the vulnerable rear. Then Jones's men attacked.

Near the end of the battle the Japs launched their suicidal banzai counterattack which threatened to sweep down the western shore of the island all the way to the corps command post. The Marine artillery bat-

talion which stopped it had been set up in its new location only a few hours before. With 3,000 to 5,000 Japs (initially reported as 1,500) bearing down upon them, the artillerymen cut the fuses of their 105-mm. shells to four-tenths of a second, so that they would explode only about 50 yards in front of the guns. They mowed down Japs hundreds at a time. They finally lost their guns (after removing the breechblocks) but they continued firing with machine guns. When the machine guns overheated they shot Japs with light carbines.

These artillerymen broke the back of the Jap at-

tack. In some spots enemy dead were piled three and four deep in front of the Marine artillerymen. Their acts of heroism cost two batteries of the battalion nearly 50% casualties. Its commanding officer, Major William L. Crouch, expert on firepower, was one of the last men killed.

The banzai attack was the last gasp of the mad, screaming Japanese. Organized resistance ceased after this attack had been stopped. There remained some mopping up. In some caves the marines found a few harmless civilians (*opposite page*). In others they were confronted by fanatically stubborn snipers (*above*).



ONLY LIVING PERSON AMONG HUNDREDS OF CORPSES IN ONE CAVE WAS THIS FLY-COVERED BABY WHO ALMOST SMOTHERED BEFORE SOLDIERS FOUND HIM, RUSHED HIM TO HOSPITAL

WAR'S TERROR STRUCK AT THE INNOCENT

Saipan was the first target in the war against Japan where civilians were involved in any numbers. At Guadalcanal, Attu, Tarawa and Kwajalein we had found few male civilians—skilled technicians or coolie-type laborers. Some of these surrendered if they could escape their military masters. Others joined in the final banzai attack.

There were about 25,000 civilians on the 72-square-

mile island, of whom all but 3,000 were Japanese imported to work in the cane fields and sugar mills. The 3,000 were meek, Christian Chamorro natives who had lived under Spanish rule until 1899, under the Germans from then until World War I and under Japanese rule after the 1920 League of Nations mandate. Almost all the Chamorros eventually found their way into U. S. refugee camps before the Saipan battle ended.

Saipan's scrawny Japanese civilians were far from being privileged. Mostly they were workers imported since 1920 from the Loochoo Islands who stemmed from a mixed Chinese-Japanese ancestry. The Loochoos had been under Japanese domination only 65 years, and there was speculation aboard the American transports about how the Saipan civilians would welcome their deliverers. There was definite assump-



DUST FROM NEARBY EXPLOSION CAUSES THIS MOTHER AND SON TO SCAMPER FROM CAVE. MANY BELIEVED JAP PROPAGANDA WHICH TOLD THEM THEY WOULD BE KILLED IF CAPTURED

tion that they would possess no fanatical desire to die for the emperor.

Civilians began surrendering on D-day, drifting toward the beaches when there was barely a 1,000-yard beachhead. Even in the heat of battle they were fed and given medical treatment. Many a tough marine, seeing a child who had been unavoidably wounded, murmured: "What a hell of a thing war is!" By D plus one several barbed-wire enclosures had been set up to provide better care for civilians.

During the 25 days of the battle the civilians—except peace-loving Chamorros—did not pour in. But

they came in moderate streams. Some civilians were killed—and many, like the poor little baby shown on opposite page, were terribly hurt—because they were in caves where Japanese soldiers were shooting. There was no way of investigating the identity of people in a red-hot cave. But the number killed turned out to be smaller than had been anticipated. Everybody assumed we would finally round up the whole civilian population when the weight of battle had forced the Japs to the northern end of the island whence there was no further retreat. I heard a few officers comment that it was strange that less than half the civilian population

had surrendered when the battle was 95% complete.

What the Americans found at the battle's end staggered their imagination, strained their credulity. To understand, they had to throw away all their occidental concepts of the human thinking processes. There, on the northernmost point of Saipan, a large segment of the Japanese civilian population was calmly, deliberately committing suicide. Hundreds of human beings, perhaps thousands, had chosen to die as what the Japanese so fondly call "shields for the emperor." The sight which hit the Americans' eyes on the rocky tip of this far Pacific island is shown on the next pages.



JAP FATHER, MOTHER AND FOUR CHILDREN HUDDLE ON ROCKS AT MARPI POINT, PONDERING WHETHER TO SURRENDER OR SLIP INTO SEA AND DROWN AS MANY OTHERS HAD DONE

CIVILIANS COMMITTED MASS SUICIDE

Some of the thousands of civilian suicides on Saipan killed themselves and each other with grenades evidently furnished by their own soldiers. One group which grimly tossed hand grenades at each other included children. The volcanic rocks on Marpi Point between the 200-ft. cliff and the water's edge cached hundreds of bodies of civilians who had snuggled into the jagged earth with grenades against their bellies.

Suicide by grenade was an old story to the Americans who had seen Japanese soldiers and marines blow themselves up at Attu, Tarawa and Kwajalein. More strange and unbelievable was the sight of civilians stoically drowning themselves. Sometimes groups would join hands and wade into the water. There was no diving. The Japs simply walked to the edge of the slippery rocks, slid into the waves and went under.

"Yesterday and the day before there were hundreds of Jap civilians up here on this cliff," a marine told me. "In the most routine way they would jump off the cliff and smash themselves on the rocks or would climb down and wade into the sea. I saw a father throw his three children off, then jump down himself. Sometimes the parents cut their children's throats before they threw them off the cliff."



STILL UNDECIDED, THEY WALK BACK AND FORTH. MARINES SET UP LOUDSPEAKER ON CLIFF AND CIVILIANS BEGGED THEM NOT TO KILL THEMSELVES. THIS WENT ON FOR 45 MINUTES



DECISION IS MADE FOR THEM. FROM A CAVE JAP SNIPER INSANELY BUT ACCURATELY FIRES AT COUNTRYMEN. HIT, MAN FALLS INTO SEA. WOUNDED MOTHER DRAGS SELF AFTER HIM



ORPHANED CHILDREN DASH AWAY. JAP WOMEN BROUGHT THEM TO SAFETY LEST THEY COMMIT SUICIDE AS MANY CHILDREN HAD DONE THAT DAY IN BELIEF IT WAS HONORABLE

I watched a boy of about 15. He paced back and forth on the smooth rocks, swinging his arms as though he were getting ready to dive. He wore knee-length black trousers. He sat down. Then he got up and walked around some more. Finally, he sat down and eased into the water. He floated face down on the water for a few moments. Then an instinct for self-preservation which was momentarily stronger than his will to die caused him to flail his arms. But this did not last long. He was soon quiet, bobbing on the water. In about 10 minutes he disappeared.

Looking down from the cliff I counted the floating

bodies of seven others who evidently had killed themselves the day before. Two were near enough to be identified as women. One wore a long print dress, the other pajama slacks. Close to the shore the body of a child about 5 years old washed in the surf.

We do not know how many Japs drowned themselves, but we know that several thousand of them were still missing at the end of the battle. A mine-sweeper officer said: "The sea is so congested with floating bodies we can't avoid running them down. There was one woman in khaki trousers and a white polka-dot blouse, with her black hair streaming in the

water. I'm afraid every time I see a polka-dot blouse I'll think of that woman. There was another one, nude, who had drowned herself while giving birth to a baby. A small boy of 4 or 5 had drowned with his arm clinched around the neck of a soldier. The two bodies rocked crazily in the waves."

The grisly job of gathering and burying the civilian dead (and their own soldier dead) fell to those Japanese civilians who surrendered. The stench of the bodies which had lain in the tropical sun a day or two was overpowering. The burial details covered their nostrils with pieces of cloth to perform this gruesome task.



VICTORY FOR HIS COUNTRY MEANT FOR THIS 4TH DIVISION MARINE AN "UNKNOWN" MARKER UNDER THE HOT, BRILLIANT SAIPAN SUN. ONLY A FEW OF THE CASUALTIES WERE UNKNOWN

THE TOLL OF THE VICTORY WAS HEAVY

The Marine battalion to which I was attached off and on, a veteran 2nd Division outfit, suffered fewer casualties than the other two battalions of the regiment. Yet at the end of the battle it had only half the men and 40% of the officers who had started with it. It lost five of its captains within the first three days. At battle's end, Lieut. Colonel R. McC. Tompkin's gallant battalion, which took towering Mt. Tapotchau

in the center of the island, had only about 200 men.

The Japs' first extensive use of artillery and mortars was particular hell on battalion command posts. More than 20 lieutenant colonels were casualties. Some of these were able to return to duty before the battle ended. Two Army colonels, both observers, were killed. In the final, inevitable banzai counterattack two Army battalions were all but wiped out.

Two Marine divisions and the Army's 27th Infantry Division managed to finish the Saipan job, but only after 3,500 men were dead or missing, 13,000 wounded and the crack 2nd and 4th Marine Divisions had lost approximately half their front-line troops. About 25,000 Japs were killed. Saipan, where we used three times the force used at Tarawa, cost five times as many casualties. But winning was worth the cost.

AS A JEEP BEARS WOUNDED YANK
TO REAR, BULLDOZER SCOOPS
GRAVE FOR SOME SAIPAN JAPS





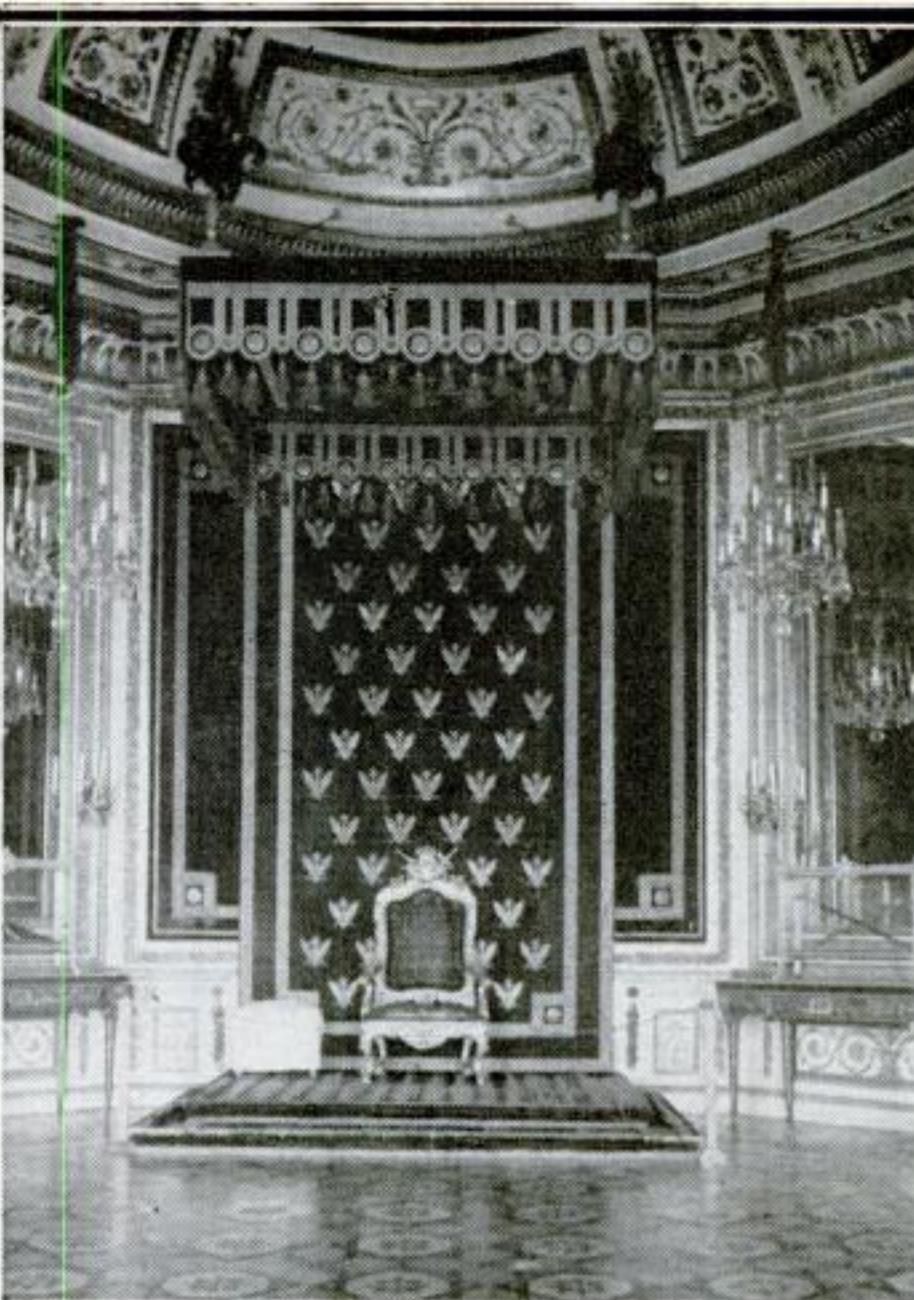
IRON GRILL OF POLISH EAGLES AND HORSEMEN SCREENS COFFIN IN TOMB OF LATE DICTATOR PILSUDSKI AT CRACOW



Hero of Poland, as of U. S. revolution, was Thaddeus Kosciuszko, whose heart is in urn at right in Zamek.



Scientist of Poland was Madame Curie, the discoverer of radium. A revolutionary, she fled Poland to France.



Kings of Poland used throne in Warsaw's Zamek (Palace). After 1815 Russian czar was grand duke of Poland.

POLAND

TO THE POLES IT IS A BELOVED HOMELAND; TO THE GREAT POWERS, A PAWN; TO ALL, A PROBLEM

by JAN KARSKI

Ever since the establishment of American independence the U.S. has been a strong and successful republic. Its inhabitants have never known what it means to fight merely for self-preservation, merely for the right to speak their own language and to remain on their own soil. Poles, on the other hand, have been engaged through many centuries in a life-and-death struggle, either for the preservation of independence or for the restoration of independence. To most countries peace is the established fact and war the interruption. But my country, Poland, has been at war for centuries with rare intervals of peace.

The national heroes of most countries have been skilful and victorious generals or able and disinterested statesmen. Our famous men have been very often unsuccessful, men whose aims and purposes have been frustrated. Many of them were not fully equal to the task that confronted them, but we have honored them not because they contributed directly to our national welfare, but because they carried on the spirit of unyielding resistance without which Poland would never again have emerged as a nation.

Why do we have this deep sense of nationhood? To you in America, where

With Russian armies at Warsaw and with a deadlock between the "legitimate" Polish government, supported by Britain and the U. S., and the Soviet-backed Committee of National Liberation, the question of Polish independence threatens the coming peace. LIFE here presents in pictures highlights of Poland's long history and an article by Jan Karski, a liaison officer of the Polish underground, which tells why Poles feel so deeply the need for national freedom. On page 96 is a summary of the present situation by Dr. Raymond Leslie Buell, former president of the Foreign Policy Association, author of *Poland: Key to Europe*, and adviser to Time Inc., on foreign affairs.

all national elements blend and live together in peace, it may be hard to understand. What does a Pole die for that is so precious? It is many things, some of them small and perhaps inconsequential. They are sights, sounds, smells, places, memories, traditions, ways of living. I would like to tell you about some of them.

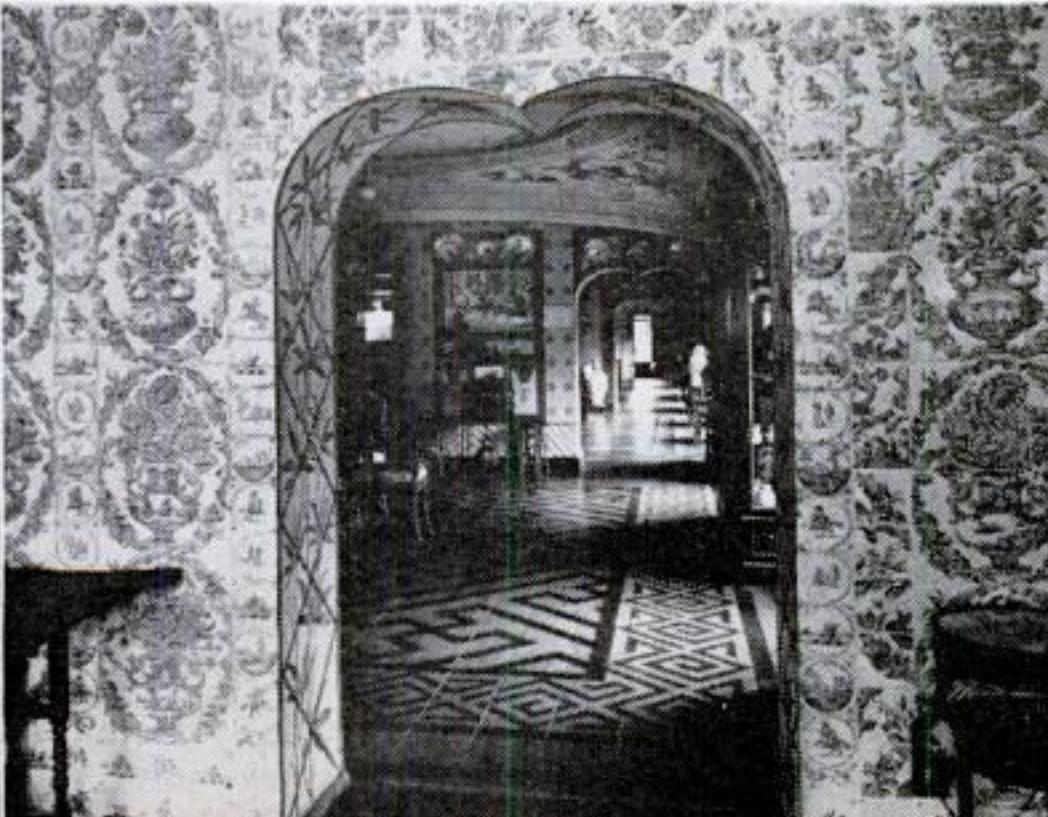
About our capital, for example. Warsaw, with more than a million inhabitants, is the heart of Poland, and Poles, of course, love it above any other

city in the world. Not that it is the most modern or the most perfect city in the world. It is perhaps loved just because it is not so modern and not at all perfect. It does, of course, have some modern buildings although they are not very high. It has elevators, trolleys, buses and modern cinemas, but in nothing like the profusion in which they are to be found here. Before the war a subway was under construction, but this activity naturally came to an abrupt halt after the first bombardment. Automobiles are to be seen on the streets of Warsaw, but they are proportionately fewer than in nearly any other modern city. Only the very wealthy can afford them.

The most common vehicle in Warsaw is still the droshky. The droshky is

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Great soldier was King John Sobieski whose palace at Wilanow shows 17th Century tiled walls. He revived military glory.



Great composer was Chopin, shown listening to the wind in the willow.



Noblemen had grand castles. This is Lancut Castle, owned by Count Potocki, the head of one of the greatest Polish families.



THE GLORIOUS AND TRAGIC HISTORY OF POLAND



First historical king of Poles (or Piasts or Lechs or Slavonians) was Mieszko I, in 962. He raised first army of knights.



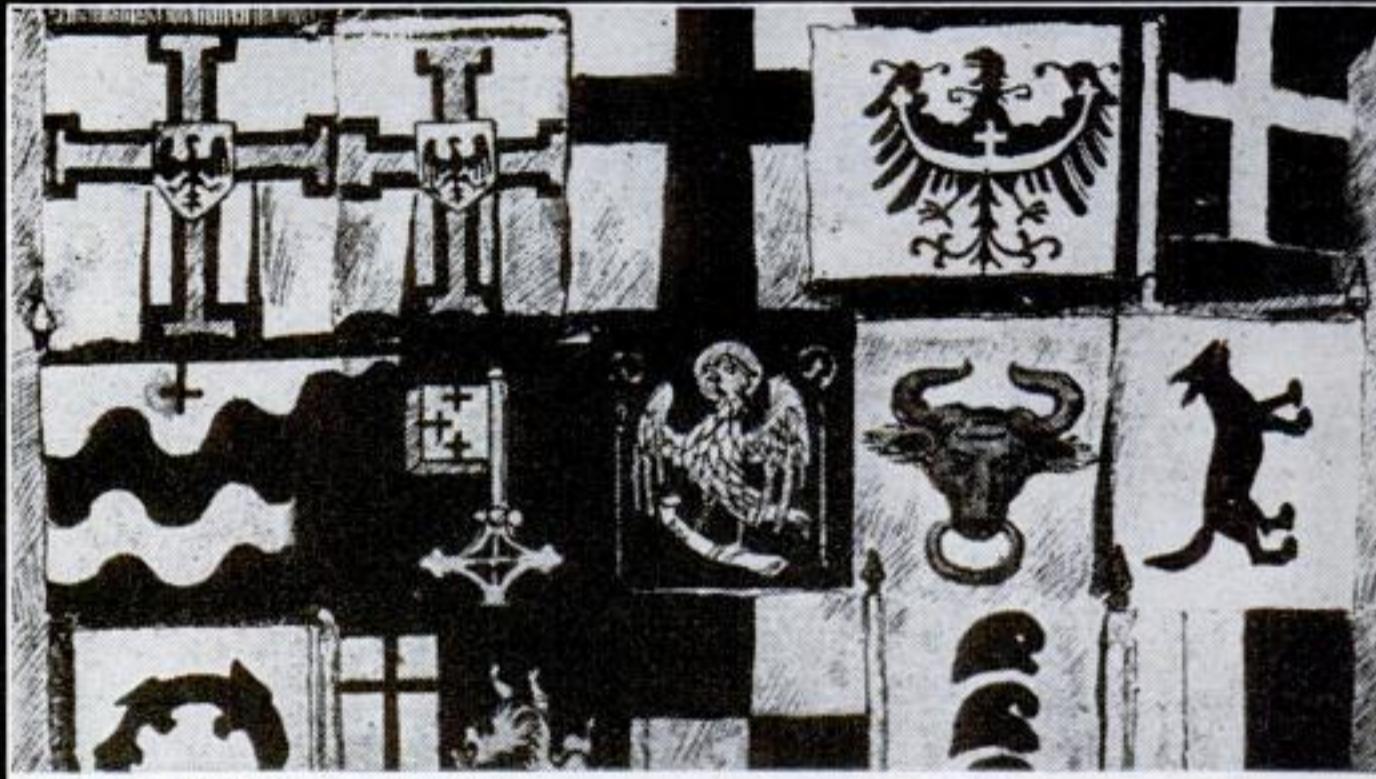
First queen, Dobrawa, daughter of King of Bohemia, converted Poles to Christianity in 966. Noblemen during reading of gospel half drew swords to show their loyalty.



Catholic missionaries came to the simple herders and farmers of the forests and swamps of the Vistula and Oder. Thus Poland linked itself to western Europe. Then for 300 years Poland had troubles with nobles, Mongols and the Teutonic Knights.



Queen Jadwiga united Poland and Lithuania in 1386 by her marriage as a child to Grand Duke Jagiello of Lithuania, by then fully as big as Poland. Around this time Poles admitted the Jews fleeing from Moslem persecution. Poland depended for its defense on patriotic military class of gentry. Above: Jadwiga's tomb.



Banners of Teutonic Knights were captured at decisive battle of Grunewald near Tannenberg in 1410 at which Poles and Lithuanians (not Russians) defeated the Prussians. This ended power of this small but feared band of ambitious warriors.



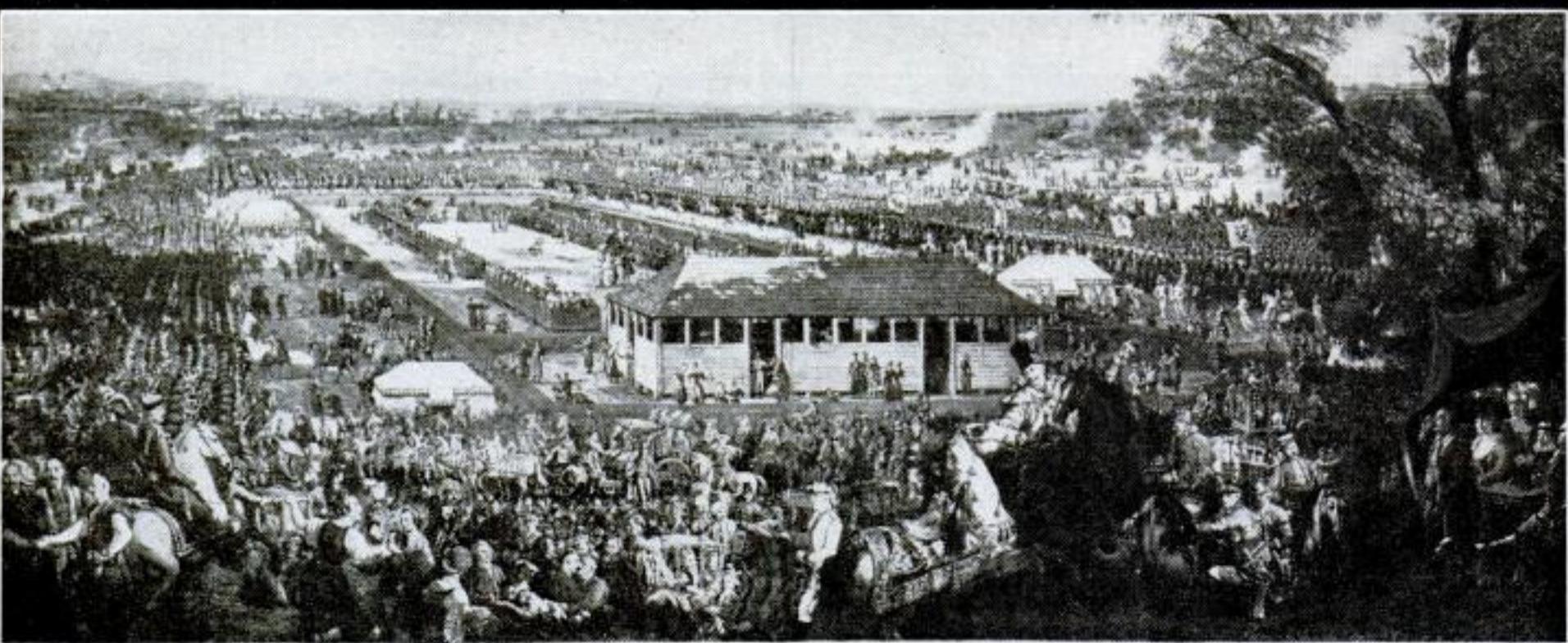
First elected king after Jagiello dynasty was Henri de Valois of France (Henryk Walezy) in 1573. He was powerless.



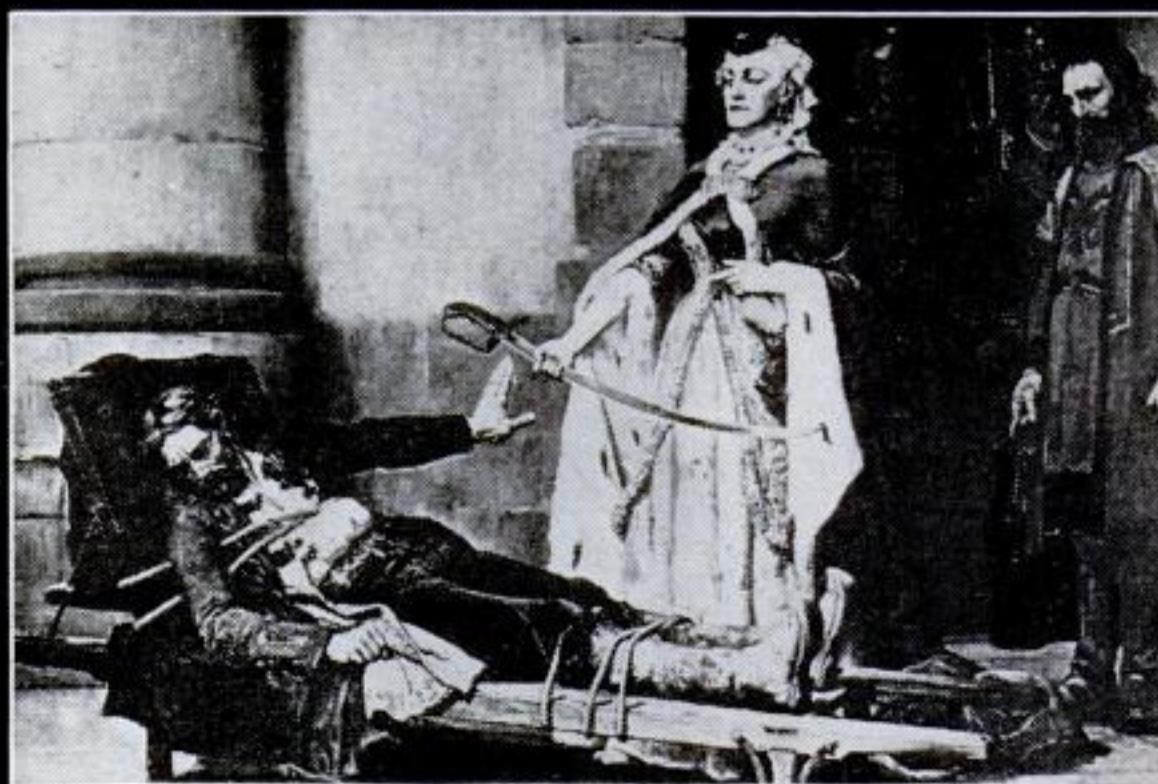
First Protestant king of Poland was Hungary's militant Stephen Báthory, here dictating peace in Russian Pskov in 1582 at a low point in Russian history. A democratic, powerful Poland was split by its nobles and elective foreign kings, missed chance to dominate central Europe forever.



John Sobieski became king after Poland was briefly destroyed by two simultaneous wars with Sweden and Russia and Cossack revolt.



Parliamentary vices of Poles were shown by election (above) in 1764 of a puppet of Russia's Catherine the Great as King Stanislaus II Poniatowski. Poland's numerous "fifth columns" of aristocrats had called in a French army corps as well as a Russian corps. This led inevitably to first partition of Poland in 1772, instigated by Russia. The end was in sight.



Kościuszko roused rebellion after second partition and reconquered Poland by incredible victories until overwhelming Russian masses led to his capture at Maciejowice. Here Catherine tries to return his sword.



Poland grew up under Casimir the Great in 1333. Germany was then just a brawl of little states in the Holy Roman Empire and Russia was the tiny Grand Duchy of Moscow, subject to the Mongols. Poland was the biggest and most peaceful Christian state in Europe.



Formal union of Poland and Lithuania, which had been united only by the same king, came in 1569 at Lublin. Picture shows the regretful Lithuanian magnates. Great King Sigismund II holds crucifix. After this, the capital was shifted from Krakow to Warsaw.



Relief of Vienna from the Turks in 1683 was a purely chivalrous act by Polish army of King John Sobieski. It won Poland nothing except a lot of gratitude. Ironic twist was that the Dnepr Cossacks, invented by the Poles, had by now gone over to the Russians.



Murder of Poland for next 120 years inspired such paintings as this. Napoleon briefly revived the Grand Duchy of Warsaw. Russians gave Poland some autonomy until the revolts of 1830 and 1863. Poland's refusal to die is one of history's most astonishing feats.

POLAND (continued)

used for ordinary tasks as well as, in a somewhat more elegant form, for pleasure promenades. They may be seen in great numbers along the broad, tree-lined Aleje Ujazdowskie or the Aleja Roz (the avenue of roses), the most fashionable in Warsaw, lined by gardens. Here, as in nearly every district of Warsaw, the windows are banked with boxes and pots of flowers. These have earned for Warsaw the sobriquet "city of flowers." The flowers and the vast number of trees are well suited to the impression made by the old buildings that are so common in Warsaw, many of them the legacies of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance.

We love the theater

Among the most characteristic features of Warsaw are the theaters and concert halls. It has more than 25 legitimate theaters which, before the war, were in constant operation and played the dramas of every nation to large audiences. French and English dramatists were almost as popular as our own. I remember that George Bernard Shaw's plays *Geneva* and *Pygmalion* received their world premieres, in Polish translation, in a Warsaw theater.

All of Warsaw attends these theaters and dresses up for the occasion. The workers put on their best apparel and the more prosperous are resplendent in evening wear. The atmosphere is formal, ritualistic almost, for the Poles, like nearly all Slavs, are solemn and respectful at a concert or a play. There is no chattering or scraping of feet by latecomers, no smoking, eating or drinking. In America I have attended open-air concerts where people chatted, smoked and drank soda. Most Poles would be horrified at such freedom during a performance by an artist. The artist himself would probably be highly offended. Once, at an open-air concert in Warsaw, the dense silence of the audience was broken by the noise of someone striking a match. A thousand eyes glared at the unhappy offender. The violinist stopped in the middle of his performance, pointed his bow at the wretch and remained silent like a statue. He did not start playing again till the criminal was gone from the audience.

There are other cities which are even richer repositories of Polish tradition. In Krakow is to be found the imposing Royal Castle, the Westminster Abbey of Poland, where our kings, greatest poets and statesmen are buried, where the remains of such men as Mickiewicz and Slowacki (our famous poets), Pilsudski and Kosciuszko are to be found. Krakow University, which dates back to the 14th Century, is one of the oldest in Europe. Every hour of the day, according to an old custom, a fireman (and he must be a genuine fireman) mounts to the tower of the old Krakow cathedral and plays an old 13th Century melody, the *Hejnal* on a trumpet.

Rich in tradition, too, is Lwow, the gate to Poland as it has been called. *Semper Fidelis* ("always faithful") is the motto by which it is known to all Poland. In Lwow occurred an event which symbolizes perhaps more dramatically than anything else the deeply religious and romantic nature of the Poles. In the 17th Century King Jan Casimir and the representatives of the people met in solemn conclave and elected Our Lady, the Virgin Mary, to be queen of Poland. She has remained so ever since in all our prayer books and rituals. Governor General Franck, the infamous head of the German administration, took it upon himself to "depose" her and in 1940 issued a solemn decree to the effect that, since Poland was no longer a nation, it was henceforth impermissible to address Our Lady as queen of Poland in our prayers.

More than 60% of the Polish population lives in villages and farms. The population is very often congested and in bad economic condition because the oppressors who ruled Poland never modernized agriculture or brought in sufficient industry to supply the overcrowded villages with the means of earning a livelihood. In the villages and farms of Poland, unfortunately, very often dire poverty is to be seen, with malnutrition and tuberculosis. Peasants can be found who live almost exclusively on potatoes and who carefully split matches in two before lighting their primitive lamps and stoves. The rural

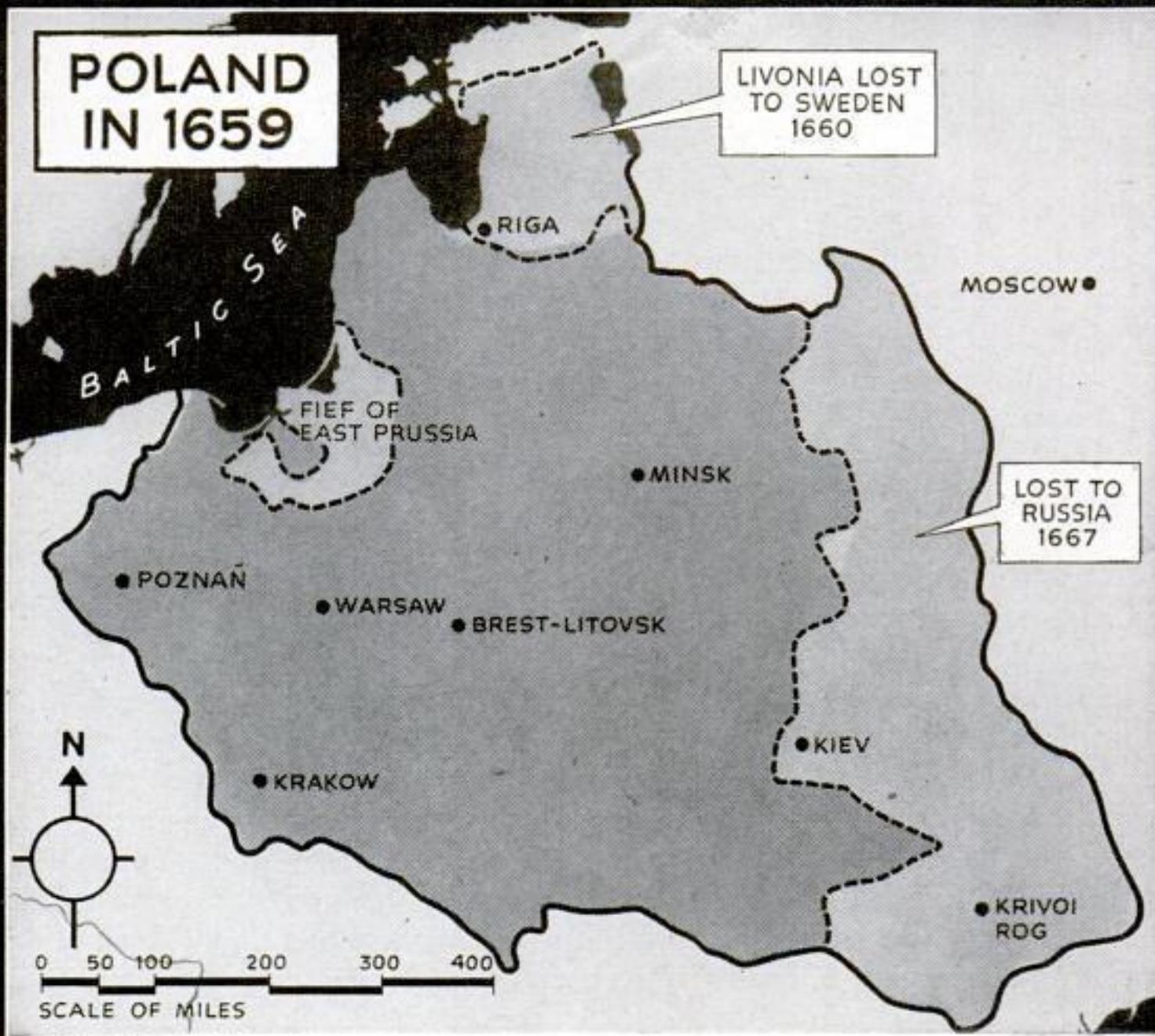
THE AUTHOR

Jan Karski, author of this article, is a young Polish officer whose heroic liaison work in the Polish underground has won him the *Virtuti Militari*, his country's highest military honor. Caught by Germans in 1940, he was terribly beaten up but managed to escape the Gestapo, once again take up his secret, dangerous work. Now in the U. S., he has written a book called *Courier from Poland*, to be published this autumn by Houghton Mifflin Co.

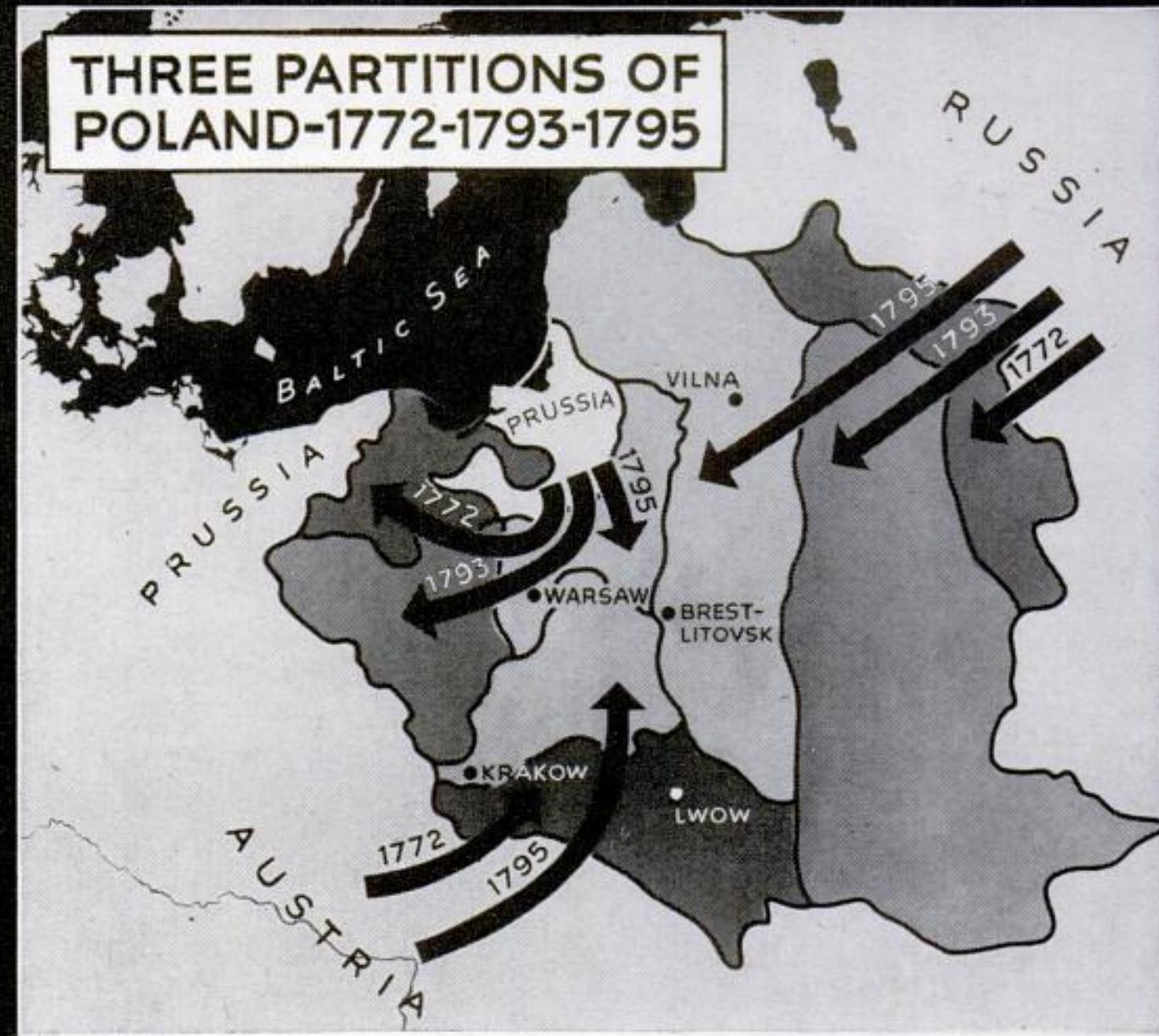
problem was the most urgent in prewar Poland and will continue to be so after this war.

Nevertheless the little rude houses of the peasants are not without a certain charm. Every spring the poorest peasants apply a fresh coat of paint to the outsides of their houses. The color is invariably either blue or white. These little blue-and-white villages of Poland are very appealing to the eye. On Sunday the peasants walk for many miles to reach a church. One of the most

THE FLUCTUATING BORDERS OF POLAND



High tide of Renaissance Poland in early 17th Century had swept up Prussia, Livonia and past Kiev. In mid-century these were lost again to neighbors by treaties of 1660 and 1667.



Low tide of Poland came in three partitions of 1772, 1793 and 1795. Arrows show acquisitions by rulers of Prussia, Austria and czarist Russia. Internal weakness ruined Poland.



Rebirth of Poland was finally accomplished Nov. 11, 1918, when Pilsudski took executive power. Russians and Poles fought until 1920 over boundaries, shown here as fixed in 1923.



Fourth partition of Poland between Germany and Russia in 1939 is shown by dotted line. Black line is border Russia now wants. Poland may expand north and west and northeast.

POLAND (continued)

pathetic things in Poland was the sight of hundreds of peasants walking to church on Sunday in their very best attire, cleaned and starched, but barefoot in order to save shoe leather. They carried their shoes in their hands and put them on only when they were very close to church.

All Poles love good times and have them frequently. In the country when a wedding takes place it does not last a few hours or a day. It often takes fully three days for the ceremony to be completed. The first day is spent at the bride's house, the second at the groom's and the third at the house of the couple's best friend. Festivities of all kinds accompany the ceremony and there are endless rounds of the energetic, colorful national dances—the Kujawiak, the most popular dance of western Poland, languorous and poignant; the Krakowiak from Krakow, gay and buoyant, danced in an ornate costume of red and gold; the Mazur, a brisk dance which represents a knight galloping on his charger; the Polonez, consisting of one step, slow, elegant, serious, full of sentiment and grace; the Zbojnicki, the dance of brigands, Robin Hoods of the Polish Tatra Mountains, executed only by men on starlit nights around bonfires. There are many others, of every variety of mood and rhythm.

Our strange history has developed many an odd national characteristic among the Poles, not the least of which is his love for splendor and magnificence at any price. An old Polish proverb exists which could be translated: "Put yourself in hock if you must; but look your best." This sentiment has caused a great deal of mischief in our national life. One of the Polish ambassadors to the Vatican in the 17th Century ordered his team of horses to be shod with gold. As he paraded through the streets of Rome, shoe after shoe of solid gold came loose and was left in the street. Amazed crowds gathered around him inquisitively and the ambassador merely grinned, turned up his long mustaches and repeated: "Put yourself in hock, but look your best."

The farther away Poles are from their country, the more it occupies their thoughts. The finest Polish poetry of the 19th Century was written by exiles—Mickiewicz, Slowacki, Krasinski. Forced to remain outside their country, they gave vent to feelings which distance intensified.

Throughout his life the most romantic emotions of a Pole are centered on his mother and his country. Chopin, whose music was inspired by his love for Poland, died longing for his native country and gazing fondly at an urn of Polish earth which he carried with him everywhere. When Slowacki, one of our greatest poets, died his last wish was to be buried in

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Copernicus, the astronomer, was a Pole (above), as were Jan of Zakliczyn, who drew first map of America, Strzelecki who first mapped Australia, and Lukasiewicz, who invented the kerosene lamp. Last president, Moscicki, was a chemist.

Henryk Sienkiewicz wrote *Quo Vadis?* (which was made into an early spectacular movie), *With Fire and Sword, Without Dogma*. Other Poles: Poet Mickiewicz, Singer Reszke, Pianist Hofmann, Novelist Reymont, a winner of the Nobel Prize.

POLAND (continued)

Poland and to have earth of his mother's grave in his grave. When Marshal Pilsudski died he stipulated in his will that his heart was to be buried in beloved Vilna, at the foot of his mother's grave. These testaments were carried out to the letter by Poles, who understood the feelings of the dead men.

How much the Polish land means to a peasant is illustrated by the famous story of the carriage of Drzymala. During the period of Poland's servitude in the 19th Century, a Prussian edict was issued which prohibited Poles from building homes, stables or any other structures on the land they possessed. Drzymala, a clever peasant, bought some land near Poznan. He brought his family to live with him and, although he had no home, was not discouraged. He bought a wagon, installed a primitive kitchen in it and lived within the wagon as well as inside the letter of the law. After the restoration of Poland, the "Drzymala carriage" was taken and placed in the museum of Krakow.

Our love for our country often finds expression in an exaggerated worship of our great men, even though Poles as a rule quarrel frequently with each other. One of the most amazing instances took place in the 16th Century. So great was the reverence of the Poles for the Lithuanian dynasty of the Jagielllos that, although the kingdom was not hereditary, for 200 years they elected only kings of this dynasty. When the last male of the family died in 1572, the nation unanimously decided that the next ruler of Poland must marry the late king's 50-year-old sister. Henry, 24 years old, the brother of King Charles IX of France, undertook the task but went home again to Paris after two years and was finally murdered. Only then was Polish anger, aroused not only by the insult to the country but to the lady, fully appeased.

We remember the little things

It is impossible to enumerate all the little things on which love for Poland is nourished. Around every village and every farm are to be found groves of birch trees. Every Polish poet has written about those birch trees and nearly every educated Pole knows many of these lines. To the Poles, although their country contains little that is spectacular—none of the vast mountains or great rivers that are the pride of other nations—there is much that is all the more precious because it is so unimpressive and yet so characteristic. The beautiful linden trees, weeping willows and the nightingales of Poland are loved not only for what they are but for their associations of legend and historic incident. Everyone in Poland knows how the old King Wladyslaw Jagiello, the greatest of Polish commanders who was never defeated in battle, died in the 15th Century from exposure while listening to the song of a nightingale in a linden tree.

In Saski Park, in the heart of Warsaw, are a number of statues of what appear to be Greek and Roman goddesses. They are the work of our 18th Century sculptors and the faces are those of the favorites of Stanislaw Augustus Poniatowski, the last Polish king who, although he was a bad king, was a great lover of art and an admirer of beautiful women. He is responsible for Saski Park, many beautiful palaces and for those statues which have served another purpose than merely to delight the eye.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 93



Fairmount Dam and Waterworks... from an early print.*

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POLAND (continued)

In 1905 these statues became barricades. Polish workers took cover behind them and fired at the czarist dignitaries who were disporting themselves in the park. The statues are now disfigured because their fire was answered by czarist policemen who poured a steady stream of bullets directly into the statues. They did not stop firing until they saw pools of blood spreading out from behind the base of each one. In this, as in many instances, the Polish fighters were outnumbered and knew that their struggle was hopeless and yet they continued to sacrifice themselves.

The ability to die with equanimity for our country is not limited to a few individuals, it amounts to a national trait and is rooted in our history. When Poles fight hopelessly in what appears to the world a suicidal battle, it is because they know that no cause is lost if you keep on fighting for it. They continue hopeless resistance to show all actual and potential invaders that Poland cannot be conquered because Polish men and women will go on fighting for the right to remain Poles as long as they remain alive.

We die gladly

The well-known Latin line, *Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori* (It is sweet and fitting to die for one's country) has been one of Poland's most common proverbs for generations. One of the great leaders of the 17th Century, Stanislaw Zolkiewski, led a Polish expedition against the Turks in defense of his country and of Christian culture. At Cecora he found himself surrounded by a Turkish army more than 20 times the size of his little band.

His soldiers advised him to turn back, to save himself for a Poland that needed him. "I am 70 years old," was the reply of Hetman Zolkiewski, "and I have never yet turned my back and fled when there was fighting for my country to be done. I am too old to learn now. I intend to remain here, and if I die I want you to have inscribed on my gravestone the words: *Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.*"

Zolkiewski was killed by the Turks and his head was cut off to be carried around their camp as a trophy. Our schoolchildren know this episode from our remote past.

To understand how we feel about our country it is necessary to know some of these incidents from our turbulent history. In the decade before this one it seemed that at last this love for our country would become normal and not bewildered and marked with death. It seemed then that we—the first generation of Poland in 150 years that did not remember servitude—would be able to live in this country of ours and devote ourselves to peace and industrialization. But again we were unfortunate. Once more war came and took away our freedom. It burned down our cities, our communication lines, our museums and our libraries. It killed over 5,000,000 people, brought turmoil, chaos, ruin and death into this beautiful land of the Vistula.



Marshal Piłsudski defeated Russians in battle of Warsaw and after the coup of 1926 made himself the last strong man of Poland. He defied Hitler until his death in 1935.

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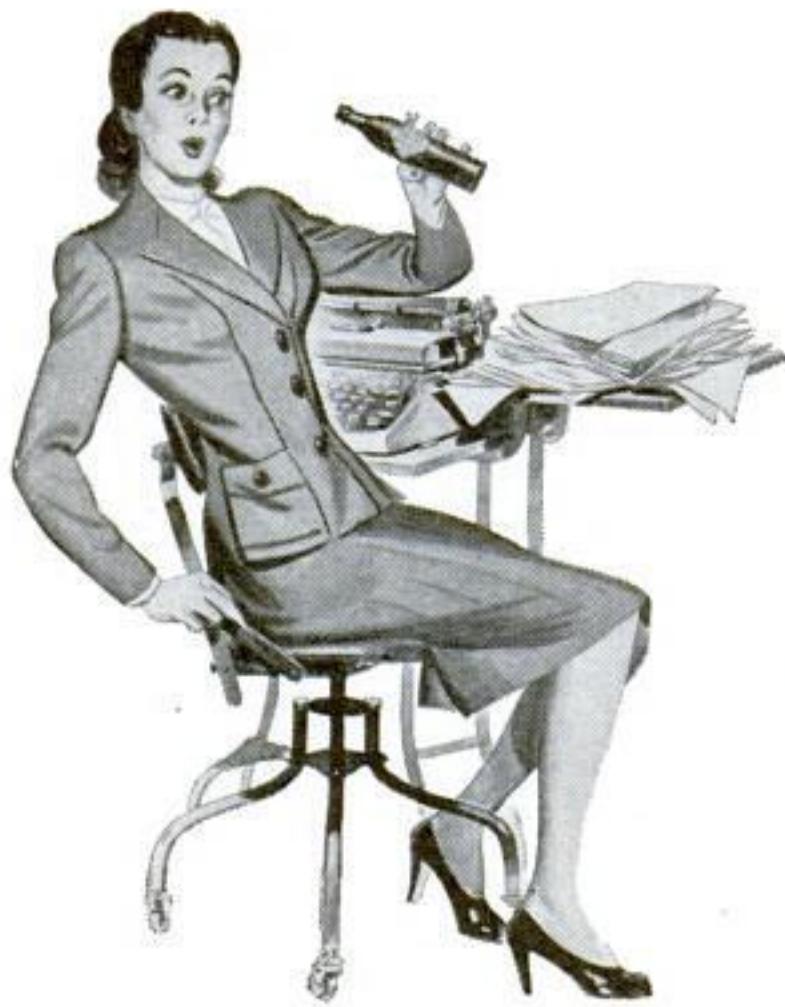
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BOTTLED ORANGE DRINK

POLAND (continued)

Again in this war we are not practical, we are not realistic and we are hardly normal—because of this love for Poland. The first of September 1939 we threw ourselves at the barricades and not for a single day since has anyone thought of leaving them. Characteristically, we do not play in this war a practical game, a double game. We have no Poles collaborating politically with the Germans. We have no government, no administration working with Germans. We do not stabilize relations with the enemy. We do not adapt ourselves to circumstances. From the first day of this war and, may God give us strength, until the last, we swore to ourselves: "Death—or Victory."

Our patriotism is romantic

That our love for Poland has been romantic is true enough. If it had been otherwise there would be no Poland today. For six generations Poles have been sacrificing life, liberty and possessions for the sake of Polish independence. During all those generations Polish children were brought up to be romantic, not to calculate, not to count the cost, but to go into a mad, self-sacrificing fury where the fate of Poland was involved. I know how much of a role these attitudes played in the history of my own family.

My great-grandfather had a beautiful house, a fine library and a collection of old Polish coins and swords. He had great joy in what we call national culture and civilization. When the 1863 insurrection broke out he was taken in a two-wheeled carriage to the Siberian wastes where he died. Before he left, his wife begged him to let her accompany him. He told her to stay behind and take care of their children and to see that they remained Polish in spirit. His children had to start their lives with nothing.

My grandfather was in most respects not at all romantic. He was the kind of man whom we in Poland call a positivist, a hardheaded, sensible businessman. He thought that he could compromise. But he deeply wanted his children to read, speak and love the Polish language, to say their prayers in Polish and to know and cherish Polish history and literature. He thought all this could be done, or felt so deeply about it that he deluded himself into thinking so. Our oppressor took away everything that belonged to him and his children had the same fate.

I, too, was in a modest way a collector. The little money I earned before the war enabled me, bit by bit, to accumulate some old historical Polish coins, a few beautifully illustrated volumes on painting, printed all over the world, and a few other trifles that meant a great deal to me. The war destroyed my home and my collection. When this war is over I will have to start all over again from the beginning. That is symbolic of Polish life in which a certain romanticism is inevitable. Without it we would never have found the strength to survive the repeated destruction of everything that mattered to us. Now, as our ruined country becomes again a pawn between the great powers, all that we young Poles ask is the opportunity to build from the beginning in peace and liberty.



Ignaz Paderewski, great Polish pianist and composer, was Poland's first prime minister, foreign minister and the first delegate to the Versailles Peace Conference in 1919.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 96

CLOROX-CLEAN REFRIGERATORS

help
...reduce
food spoilage
...protect
family health!



WHY TAKE CHANCES!

When it's
CLOROX-CLEAN
it's hygienically
clean!

CONSERVING FOOD is patriotic; food must not be wasted. America's workers help bring Victory...they must be kept healthy. An important added safeguard for the family's food and the family's health is a Clorox-Clean refrigerator. It's easy to make your refrigerator hygienically clean by using Clorox in routine cleansing of enamel, porcelain, tile, wood surfaces. Clorox disinfects, destroys mold, deodorizes, removes stains. Simply follow directions on the label.

AMERICA'S FAVORITE BLEACH AND
HOUSEHOLD DISINFECTANT

CLOROX Disinfects
DEODORIZES BLEACHES
REMOVES STAINS

Copy 1944, Clorox Chemical Co.

When Hot, Tired, Aching Feet Cry Out For Help

Dr. Scholl's Foot Balm Brings Quick Relief

When all you can think of are your tortured feet, Dr. Scholl's Foot Balm will take them off your mind ever so quickly. It's simply amazing how this famous preparation of Dr. Scholl's—the internationally known foot authority—relieves painful, tender, tired, fiery, perspiring and odorous feet, caused by exertion and fatigue. Dr. Scholl's Foot Balm is delightfully soothing, comforting and refreshing. Helps put you right back on your feet. Jar lasts a long time. Costs but a trifle. At all Drug, Shoe, Dept. Stores and Toilet Goods Counters. Try it!

Dr. Scholl's
FOOT BALM

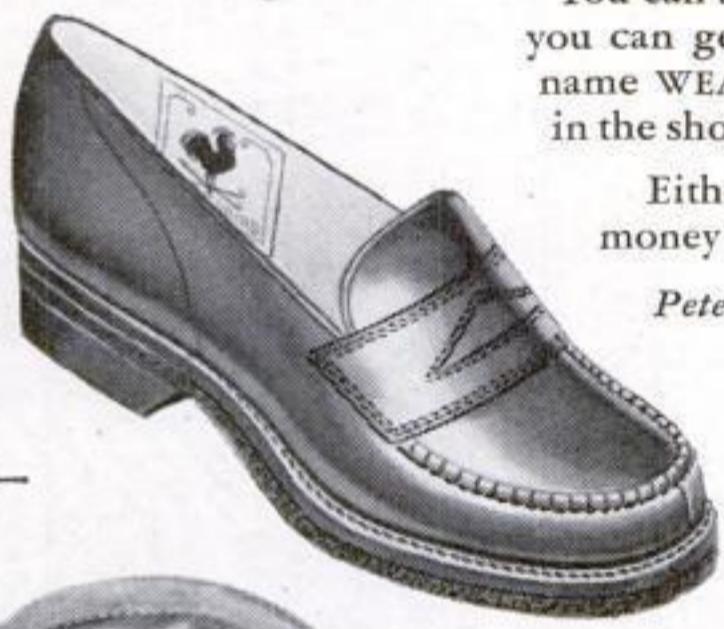


The Blade With The MONEY-BACK
GUARANTEE...

Marlin
HIGH SPEED
EIGHTEEN FOR 25¢

TRY MARLIN SHAVE CREAM
Lather or Brushless

Their Extra Values Are Hidden Values!



**That's Why
You Can't Buy Children's Shoes
on LOOKS Alone**

Don't be deceived! There's just as much difference now between children's shoes that *are* good and those that merely *look* good as there ever was!

Hidden values make that difference. And the extra values in children's shoes *are hidden!* What are they? Better fitting lasts . . . expert workmanship through and through . . . extra reinforcements in the hidden parts as well as in parts you can see . . . and the best materials the market affords.

You can't see these hidden values in a pair of shoes. But you can get them *every time!* Just ask for shoes with the name WEATHER-BIRD or Peters Diamond Brand stamped in the shoe.

Either name guarantees hidden, extra value for your money today *as always.*

Peters, Branch of International Shoe Company, St. Louis, Mo.



WEATHER-BIRD

SHOES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS



Invest in security —
Buy War Bonds





A SPECIAL PREPARATION FOR SHAVING

FOR THE 1 MAN IN 7 WHO SHAVES DAILY

It Needs No Brush Not Greasy or Sticky

Modern life now demands at least 1 man in 7 shave *every day*—and men in service must get clean shaves, too. Yet daily shaving often causes razor scrape, irritation.

To help men solve this problem, we perfected Glider—a rich, soothing cream. It's like "vanishing cream"—not greasy or sticky.

SMOOHS DOWN SKIN

You first wash your face thoroughly with hot water and soap to remove grit and the oil from the skin that collects on whiskers every 24 hours. Then spread on Glider quickly and easily with your fingers. Never a brush. Instantly Glider smooths down the flaky top layer of your skin. It enables the razor's sharp edge to *glide* over your skin, cutting your whiskers close and clean *without scraping or irritating the skin*.

ESPECIALLY FOR THE 1 MAN IN 7 WHO SHAVES DAILY

For men who must shave *every day*—doctors, lawyers, businessmen, service men—Glider is invaluable. It eliminates the dangers frequent shaving may have for the tender face and leaves your skin smoother, cleaner. Glider has been developed by The J. B. Williams Co., who have been making fine shaving preparations for over 100 years.

SEND FOR GUEST-SIZE TUBE

If you want to try Glider right away, get a regular tube from your dealer. If you can wait a few days, we'll send a generous Guest-Size tube for a dime. It is enough for three weeks and is very handy for traveling.

On this test we rest our case entirely—for we are positive that Glider will give you more shaving comfort than anything you've used.

Send your name and address with ten cents to The J. B. Williams Co., Dept. CG-11, Glastonbury, Conn., U. S. A. (Canada: Ville La Salle, Que.) Offer good in U. S. A. and Canada only.

POLAND (continued)



WILL POLAND BE FREE?



by RAYMOND LESLIE BUELL

Author of *Poland: Key to Europe*

Stalin is clearly determined to create a government in Poland which Russia can control. Otherwise he fears that Poland may again return to the pre-1939 policy of trying to play Germany against Russia and of eventually joining Germany in a new attack. To avert this danger he insists that Poland join the Russian sphere-of-influence system. Stalin may not be interested, at least for the moment, in sovietizing Poland—but his minimum demand is control over Polish military and foreign policy. He also wants a Polish government that will accept Russia's territorial demands.

In one sense all Poles are anti-Russian as well as anti-German—they do not wish to be dominated by either. Fundamentally they interpret Stalin's demand for a "friendly government" as a government which he can dominate. To them the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms still mean something: the security of both Russia and Poland should depend not upon any exclusive and expanding sphere-of-influence policy but upon organizing Europe and creating a world-security system. The new Poland realizes it lacks the strength to play power politics on a grand scale. Nevertheless it does not intend to become a dependency of Russia, either by making an alliance or by becoming the 17th republic in the U. S. S. R. It is fighting for freedom just as much as England, France or America.

Although Stalin holds most of the cards, Prime Minister Mikolajczyk has one strong bargaining point. He represents a government based on the principle of legal continuity. If Stalin deals with this government, reorganized to include some representatives from the provisional committee now backed by the Soviets, no one can challenge the validity of any agreement reached. On the other hand, if Mikolajczyk dissolves the London government and merely accepts a personal position on the Soviet-supported committee, the principle of legal continuity will be destroyed.

The United Nations, particularly Russia, are under a special debt to Poland. The Polish White Book reveals that as early as 1935 the Polish government rejected an offer from the Nazis to make a joint attack on Russia in return for the Ukraine. Had Poland accepted such an offer, Russia then might have been defeated.

Poland has suffered from the war even more than Russia in proportion to its resources. Thus more than one-tenth of the Polish population has been destroyed through bloodshed, deportation and starvation. Nevertheless, Poland is about the only country in Europe which has not produced a quisling.

Certainly if America does nothing to prevent the death of Poland, the peoples of the world will have no confidence in our professions of freedom or our capacity for world leadership. However, a number of American writers and officials seem to feel that Russia is justified in its desire to dominate Poland, or at least that there is nothing America can do to prevent Russia from carrying out this ambition. Certainly the American people do not intend to fight Russia over Poland—any more than England intended to fight Germany over Czechoslovakia. Nevertheless, the more Russia makes exclusive demands on Europe, the less will become our willingness to accept postwar commitments.

Stalin may not care whether the U. S. participates in a new League of Nations, concerning which he is undoubtedly skeptical. But Stalin knows that the reconstruction of Russia after this war can be greatly assisted by American economic cooperation.

If America wants to it can still say to Russia: "You have done a magnificent job in this war. We are under deep obligation to each other. We want our partnership to endure. But it can do so after this war only if Russia and the U.S. work out a system safeguarding the security and freedom not only of the Big Three but of other peoples who have sacrificed infinitely for this war, such as the Poles."

For a grand spread instead of butter, blend 2 tbsp. French's into 4 tbsp. cream cheese. It blends perfectly, adds just the right zest!

Mirapaca... America's most advertised sweater... will give you wearing pleasure for many seasons. Light in weight, warm, and feathery soft... it radiates an air of smartness that all lovers of fine sportswear admire. For business or leisure wear there's nothing like a Mirapaca... \$6.00

Prices slightly higher west of the Rockies
BRENTWOOD SPORTSWEAR • PHILADELPHIA • NEW YORK



Wines with a past

...for your pleasure today



TURN BACK half a century of time . . . and walk out into the vineyards of Italian Swiss Colony.

It is noon. The Colonists pause from their work . . . to rest in the shade of the vines . . . to talk and laugh and enjoy their simple mid-day meal.

Even today such a friendly scene is common at this quaint Colony in the hills of California's historic Sonoma County. For this is an unusual wine-making community, carrying on many traditions that began in the early eighties.

In 1881 the first vines were planted. Here in the *heart* of California's fine-wine country, they thrived *without*

irrigation, as in great European wine districts. And from the sun-drenched grapes the Colonists made wines that soon were winning gold medals at world expositions.

Perhaps you cannot visit the fascinating vineyards of Asti. But you *can* have a bit of this Colony *brought to you* . . . in the form of its delightful table wines. Won't you try Tipò Red or White, for example? Or Gold Medal Label California Burgundy or Sauterne. You'll find these wines superbly fragrant and flavorful—as remarkable as the Colony itself.

Also, try Italian Swiss Colony's famous sweet dessert wines, such as Private Stock California Port, Sherry, Muscatel.

ITALIAN SWISS COLONY



Doing nicely now... thanks to a dangerous fungus!

ANXIOUS MOMENTS ticked by during Johnny's birth.

Finally, Doctor decided to call upon a powerful, wonderful substance to check mother's hemorrhage.

A powerful, wonderful substance, indeed. It is made from a black, evil-smelling fungus that attacks the grain of rye. It is so powerful that one one-hundredth of an ounce would be more than five hundred times too much for a human body to stand!

But this substance—ergonovine—properly prepared and dispensed in precise dosage form by your druggist, can be a miraculous life-saver.

THE MAN YOUR DOCTOR COUNTS ON

It is one of hundreds of potent drugs with which your druggist is familiar. It is only one example of

countless life-saving substances dispensed by your druggist.

His knowledge and his skill have not been acquired easily. They are the fruit of four intensive years of study in college. Study that extends far beyond just chemistry and pharmacology... to physics, botany, biology, physiology, bacteriology, toxicology. Study culminating in a hard-won Bachelor of Science degree.

Only then is your druggist considered fit to be-

come a key man in the vast system that brings from all parts of the world the 60,000 to 100,000 items used by Americans to prevent and treat disease.

No wonder your druggist is trusted by your doctor. He is highly trained and dependable. He is essential to the health and welfare of your community and of our nation.

★ ★ ★

ONE OF A SERIES of messages promoting better understanding of the vital role played in your community by your druggist. Published by Wyeth Incorporated, Philadelphia, illustrated by Roy Spreiter. Wyeth, pioneer pharmacists since 1860, are relied upon by your physician and druggist for uncompromising quality, precision, and ethical standards in pharmaceuticals, biologicals (including penicillin and blood plasma), and nutritional products.

YOU CAN COUNT ON YOUR DRUGGIST—YOUR DOCTOR DOES!





PETER RABBIT LIKES CARROTS AS MUCH AS HIS MANY-TIMES GREAT-GRANDFATHER DID WHEN MR. BURGESS FIRST PUT HIM IN A BOOK, "OLD MOTHER WEST WIND" (1910)

Life Visits the Bedtime-Story Man

Thornton W. Burgess lives at Laughing Brook

To generations of American children, and the parents who read aloud to them, Peter Rabbit and Jimmy Skunk seem almost real people. To Thornton W. Burgess, who has been writing bedtime stories about them for 34 years, they are real people. For Peter Rabbit and Jimmy Skunk both live with him at Laughing Brook, his 25-acre farm near Hampden, Mass.

Thornton W. Burgess has, in fact, made a home for all the animal-people in his famous bedtime stories. At Laughing Brook, named after the rippling stream of his own tales, there is also a Grandfather Frog, a Happy Jack Squirrel and a Danny Meadow Mouse who hides in the deep green grass from Hooty the Owl. Last week LIFE paid a visit to Thornton Burgess and his friends from the Green Meadow.



BURGESS' STUDY OVERLOOKS THE GREEN FOREST. REDDY FOX OR SOME OTHER ANIMAL FRIEND FROM BEDTIME TALES ALWAYS HAPPENS ALONG WHENEVER HE RUNS OUT OF IDEAS

BURGESS' ANIMAL FRIENDS HELP HIM WHILE HE WORKS

Jimmy Skunk is bravest of all bedtime characters. Mr. Burgess thinks he'd be a better national symbol than the eagle "because he is armed for defense and not offense."



Thornton Burgess began telling bedtime stories to his 3-year-old son, Thornton Jr., in 1909. In 1910 Little, Brown & Co. took 16 of his stories and made them into the first bedtime book, *Old Mother West Wind*. In 1911, when he had lost job as an editor of *Good Housekeeping*, Little, Brown & Co. asked for more stories, but

Slowpoke the Turtle is a walking example of moral lessons which Mr. Burgess likes to teach in his tales. His progress up The Crooked Little Path is doubtless slow but always sure.



Mr. Burgess declared, "I haven't another one in me."

That remark was anything but accurate. Thornton Jr.'s son is with the U. S. Army and his grandfather is still telling bedtime tales to the 5,000,000 readers of his 70-odd books and 1,500,000 readers of his daily bedtime column, which is syndicated in 50 newspapers.

The neighbors' children and Bowser the Hound like best to hear about Peter Rabbit. Peter is not an original Thornton Burgess character. He was created in 1901 by an English author, the late





MRS. BURGESS' FLOWER GARDEN IS RIGHT ON EDGE OF THE GREEN MEADOW. PURPLE HILLS RISE IN DISTANCE. FENCE KEEPS ALL ANIMAL-PEOPLE OUT EXCEPT JIMMY SKUNK

At Laughing Brook, Thornton W. Burgess, now a silver-haired 70, lives a life that any one of his nature-loving bedtime-story readers would envy. He spends the morning in his study overlooking the Green Forest working on his latest book and answering his mail. Letters addressed to "Farmer Brown's Boy, Green

Meadow," or "Peter Rabbit's Godfather, The Briar Patch, God Knows Where," always manage to reach him. Working amidst his animal friends, whose antics furnish him with helpful ideas whenever he gets stuck, Burgess can knock out a week's supply of bedtime columns in one day. His record for one story is 12 minutes.

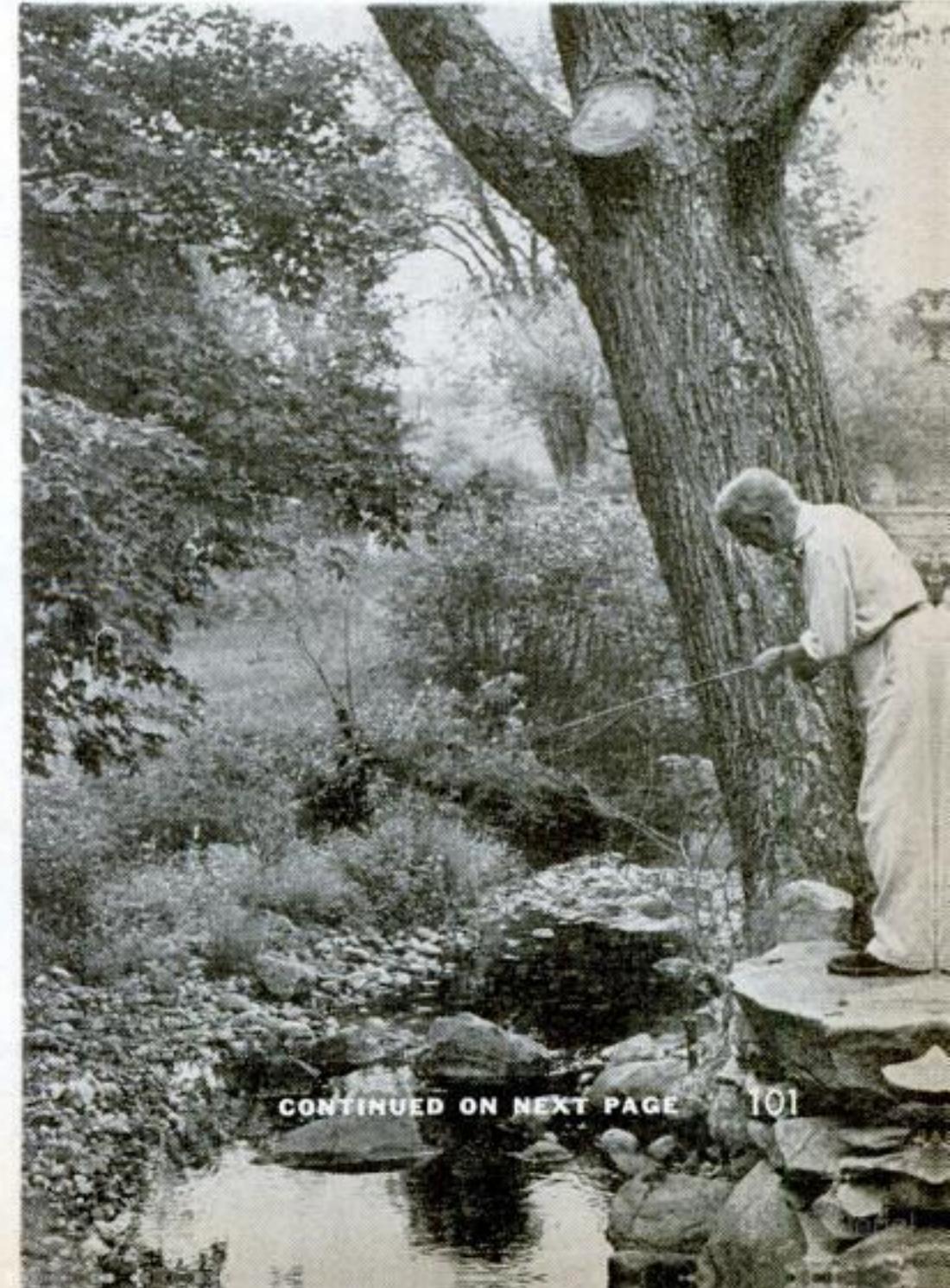
Beatrix Potter. In a 1914 book Burgess tried briefly to call his rabbit Peter Cottontail. But he went back to Peter Rabbit for, as Peter himself said, "There's nothing like the old name after all."

Thus, Mr. Burgess has plenty of time to "just visit," his favorite occupation. He calls on Jimmy Skunk, Grandfather Frog and Slowpoke the Turtle or gathers neighbors' children for a bedtime, story-telling session. Best of all, Mr. Burgess likes to visit 83-year-old Aunt Sally and her "Woodhouse Night Club" (see p. 102).

Grandfather Frog receives visitors on the edge of Laughing Brook. Mr. Burgess credits Grandfather Frog with such sage couplets as "Look before you leap. The water may be deep."



Laughing Brook is full of fat trout. They are only denizens of the Green Forest and Green Meadow who do not live to ripe old age. Mr. Burgess likes them for supper.



Life Visits Bedtime-Story Man (continued)



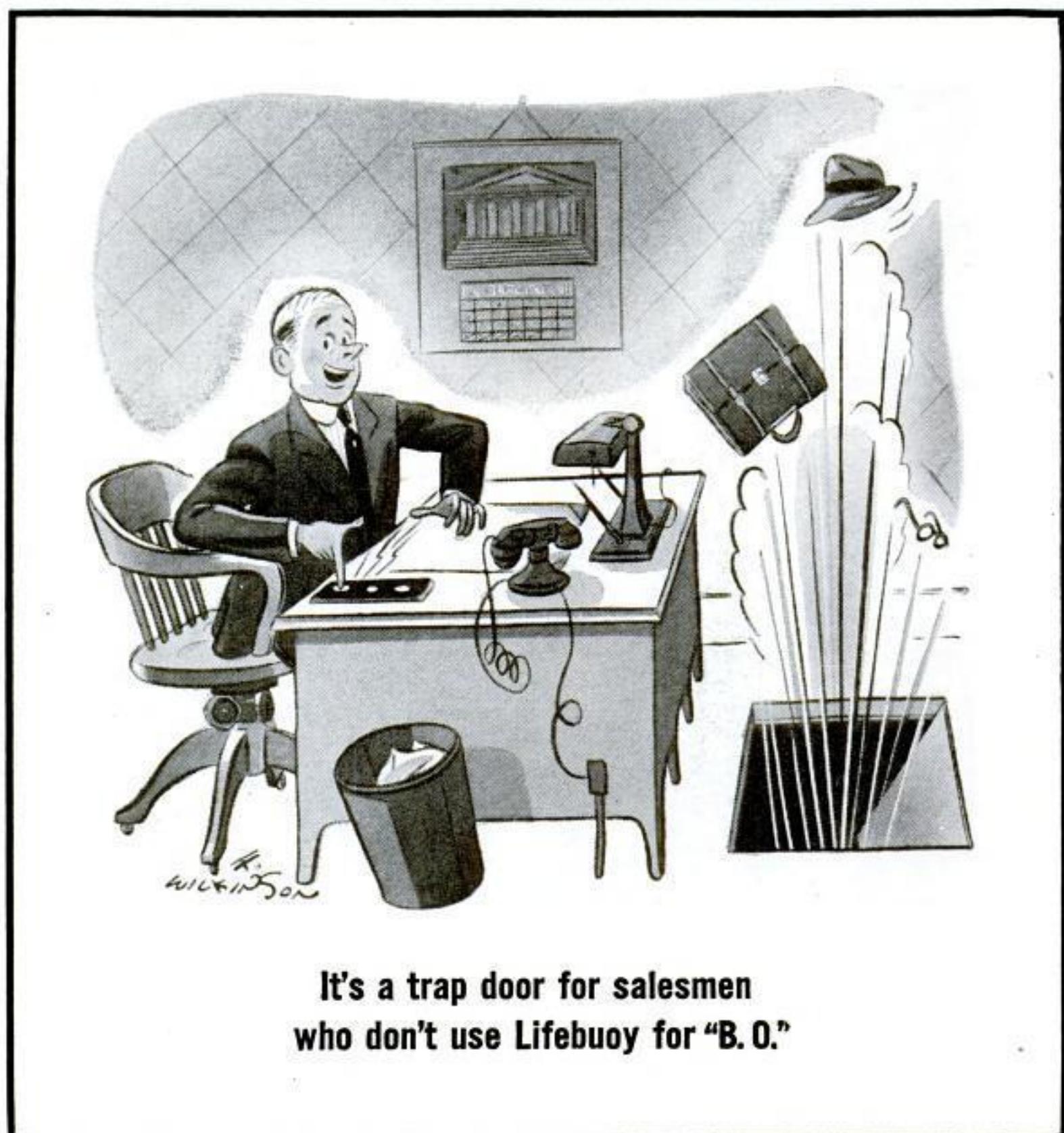
Mrs. Burgess always summons her husband to lunch by blowing on a conch shell. She takes care of all the pets at Laughing Brook. Burgess calls his wife "Lady."



Black Pussy, villainess of many Burgess bedtime stories, is never allowed to roam Green Meadow, scare Sammy Jay and Johnny Chuck. She is strictly a house pet.

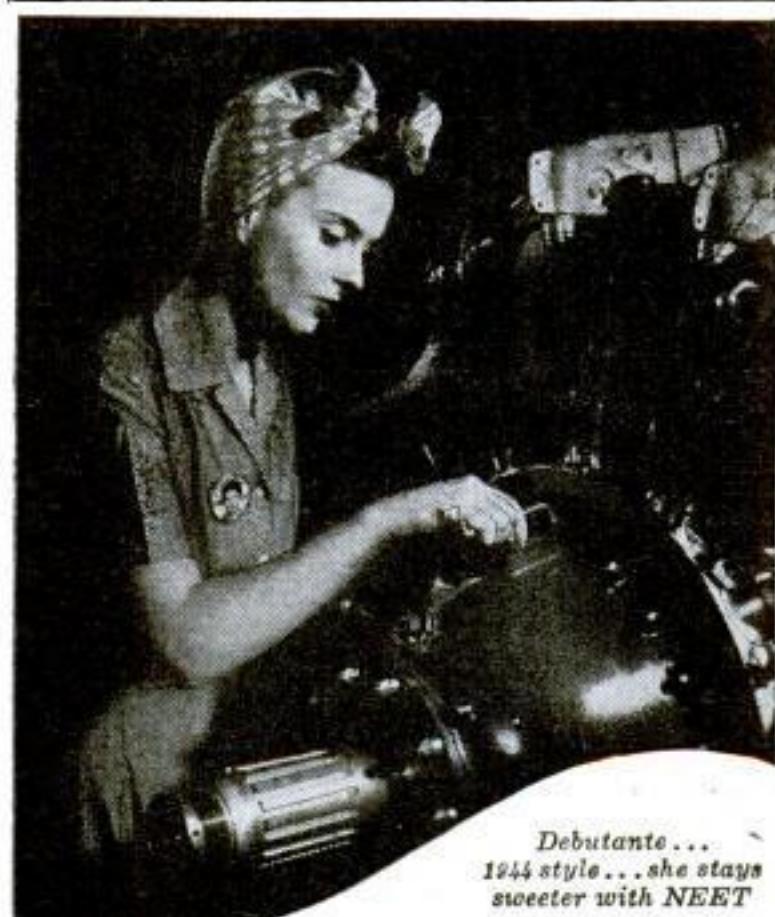


Aunt Sally, Burgess' favorite neighbor and one of the few human characters in his bedtime tales, plays hostess to hundreds of animals like this three-legged raccoon.



**It's a trap door for salesmen
who don't use Lifebuoy for "B. O."**

Don't you be trapped into thinking you can't have "B.O." Perspiring is as natural as breathing. This means that *everyone* perspires. So you can be guilty of offending—and not even know it! The best thing to do is to play safe. Use Lifebuoy in your daily tub or shower. Lifebuoy is the *only* soap especially made to stop "B.O."



Stay Sweet... Get NEET!

NEW NEET Cream Deodorant is *answering the call to arms*...the arms of thousands of war-active women who need *more than ever* the effective protection to daintiness that only a fine deodorant such as Neet can assure.

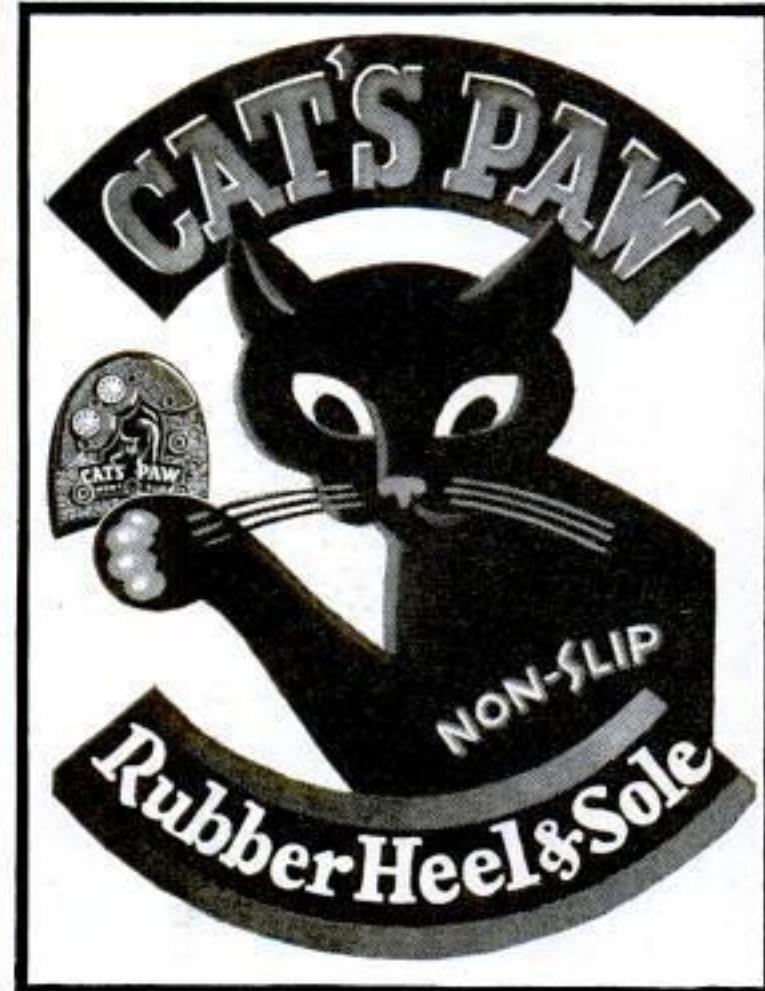
New Neet Cream Deodorant quickly stops perspiration and underarm odor from one to three days. This fluffy, stainless, greaseless cosmetic-type of cream applies easily and vanishes almost instantly. Makes arms dry and odor-free. Will not irritate normal skin or injure clothing.

Try New Neet Cream Deodorant today! Won't dry in jar. 10¢ and 29¢ sizes, plus tax.

KEEP NEAT WITH...

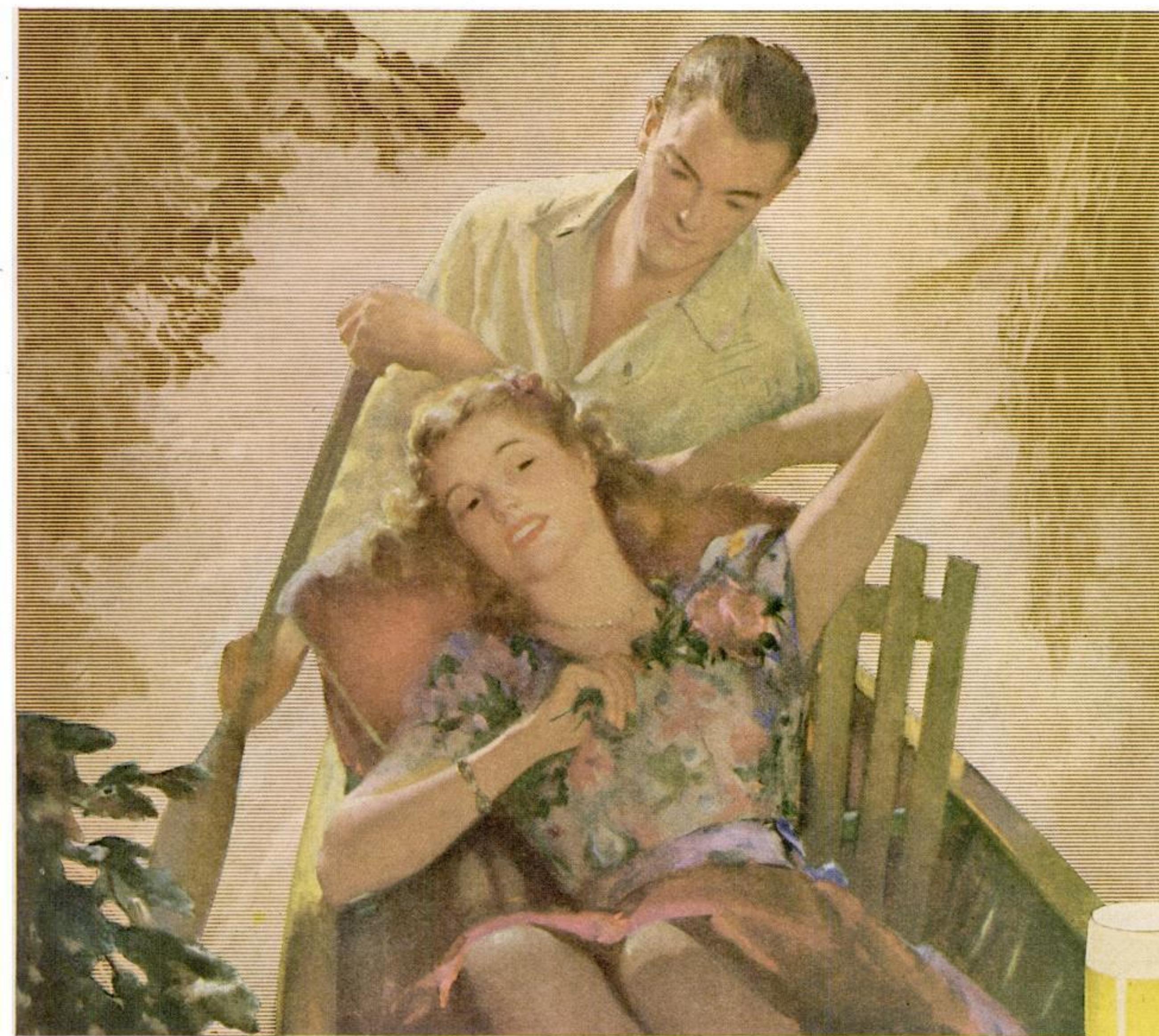


**BUY
WAR BONDS
FOR
VICTORY**



Mellow as moonlight

There's a smoothness about Schlitz that captures the devotion of true beer lovers. For Schlitz is brewed with just the *kiss* of the hops to bring you rare delicacy of flavor, coupled with that famous Schlitz quality known all over the world.



Copyright 1944, Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co.,
Milwaukee, Wis.

JUST THE *kiss* OF THE HOPS

*...none of
the bitterness*



THE BEER THAT MADE MILWAUKEE FAMOUS

Roblee

SHOES FOR MEN

Perhaps some of you men are generously accepting a little less quality for the same amount of money on the basis that: "There's a war on."

We say just this: Roblee Shoes didn't change their name after Pearl Harbor. We're not hiding behind "war quality."

Sure, it's harder to keep on making good shoes when good hides are scarcer than hens' teeth, and good workers are fewer.

But if you have pride in a name, it has to be done.

Some of you men are wearing our service shoes right now. Some of you are wearing our Roblees here at home.

In either case we want you to know we're keeping up the good work that made Roblee grow so famous so fast!

The Makers of Roblee

ROBLEE DIVISION
BROWN SHOE COMPANY, ST. LOUIS

Roblee Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



\$6⁰⁰
to
\$8⁰⁰

Some special styles

slightly higher

copyrighted material

PICTURES TO THE EDITORS

GOLD-RUSH GIRLS

Sirs:

While rummaging through a deserted old Klondike cabin that once belonged to photographers of the 1890s, I stumbled on these illuminating pictures showing the women of the gold-rush days. The pictures seem to attest to the fact that these

lady pioneers were every bit as hardy as their men. They also seem to prove that the women of the Klondike lived the strenuous life.

GEORGE BERG

Dawson, Y. T., Canada



LOCAL GIRLS POSE OUTSIDE JIMMY'S PLACE, LARGEST AND BEST IN DAWSON



A GOLD-RUSH LADY SMOKES HER PIPE IN FRONT OF A PROSPECTOR'S CLAIM



GIRLS AND DOGS INDULGE THEMSELVES IN QUIET AFTERNOON DRINKING BEE

CORONET V.S.Q. BRANDY

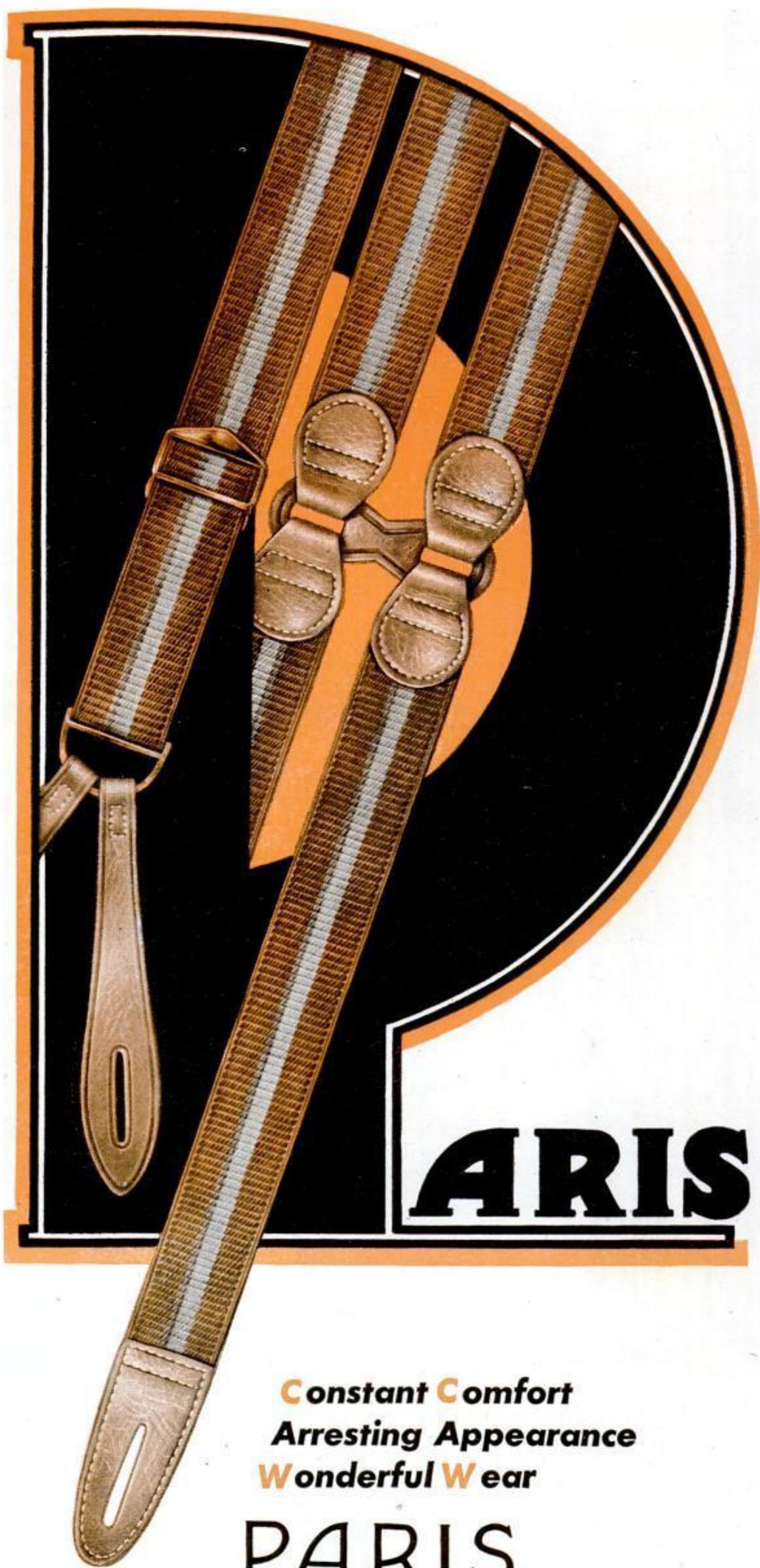
...delicious with soda



THEY also serve...

who BUY and HOLD War Bonds

California Grape Brandy 84 Proof. Schenley Distillers Corporation, N. Y.



**Constant Comfort
Arresting Appearance
Wonderful Wear**

PARIS FREE-SWING

**Suspenders
"Can't skid off your shoulders"**



What is important in a Suspender? Comfort—appearance—wear. All three are yours for the asking—just ask for Paris, the only Suspender with the comfortable "Free-Swing" back. "Free-Swing" automatically adjusts to every body motion—"Can't skid off your

shoulders." Beautifully styled, perfectly constructed, "Free-Swing" is the perfect Suspender for you.

Style illustrated: \$1. Other Paris Suspenders to \$3.50.

A. Stein & Company • Chicago •
New York • Los Angeles • Toronto.

PICTURES TO THE EDITORS CONTINUED

Gold-rush Girls (continued)



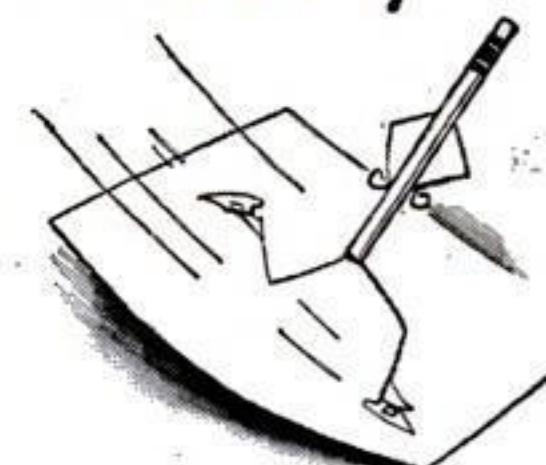
YUKON BELLE WEARS STYLISH ROSE



ANOTHER IS 1890 PIN-UP PICTURE

Time, LIFE, Fortune and the Architectural Forum have been cooperating with the War Production Board ever since Jan., 1943, on the conservation of paper. During the year 1944 these four publications of the Time group are budgeted to use 73,000,000 pounds (1,450 freight carloads) less paper than in 1942. In view of resulting shortages of copies, please share your copy of LIFE with your friends.

HOW TO KEEP COOL ON THE JOB!



Let a Ticonderoga pencil do the work! It's an easy writer and a fast worker. Its smooth action rests the hand; its clear legible marks please the eye. Has strong lead—and genuine rubber eraser in a green plastic ferrule with double yellow bands. Ticonderoga takes a heavy day's work in stride. A great writing tool—try it!



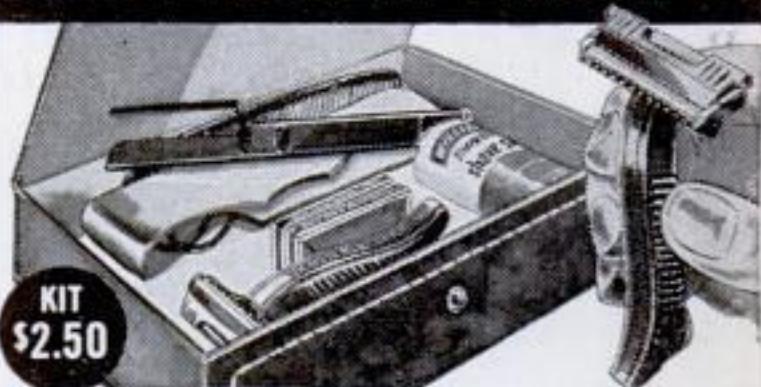
The fine American pencil with the fine American name...

TICONDEROGA

Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Dept. 43-J8, Jersey City 3, N. J.
Canadian Plant: Dixon Pencil Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont.

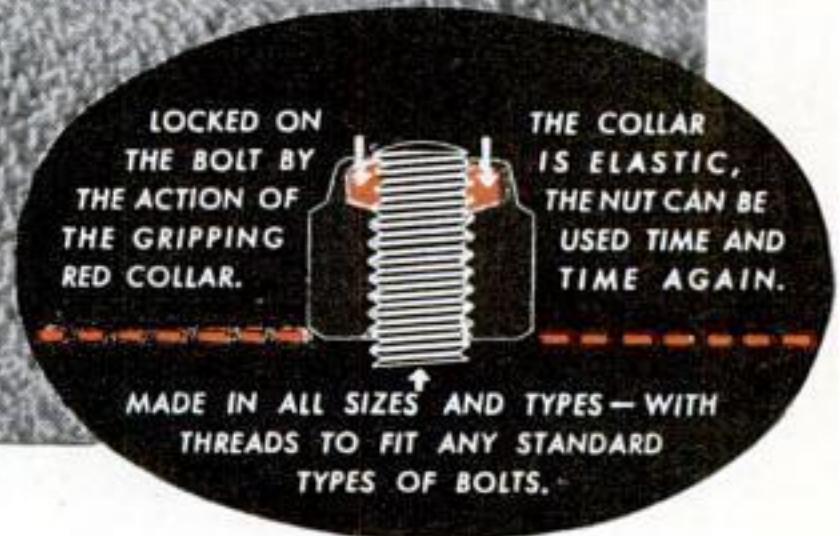
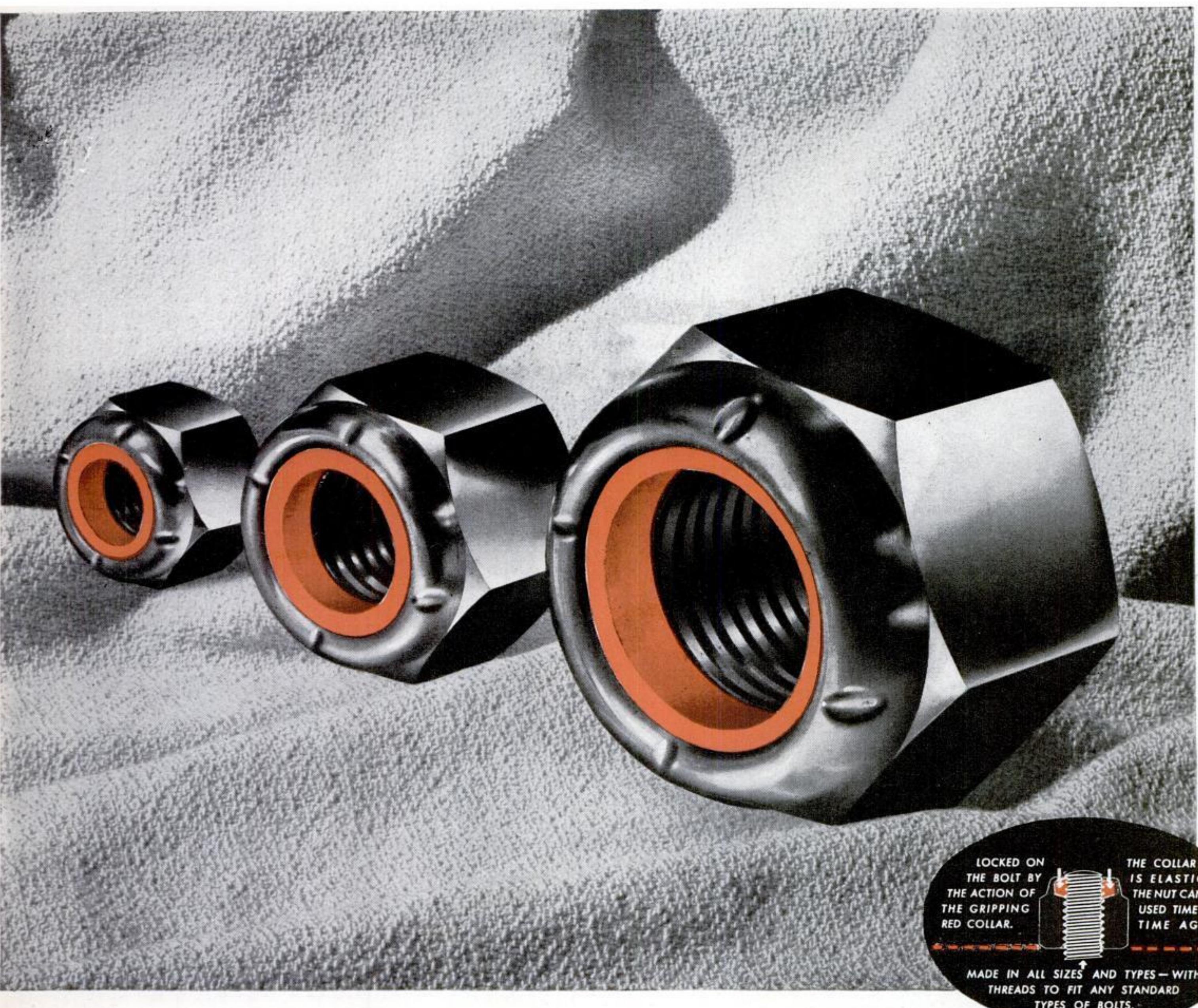


**GET THIS ENDERS KIT AND
GET EASIER SHAVES**



Here's streamlined shaving...smooth, fast, simpler than you ever dreamed shaving could be. Cushioned blade action, new type one-piece razor head, scientific balance—these assure you effortless, feather-touch shaves. Blade clicks into razor instantly like magic. Nothing to take apart. Quick, easy shaves from start to finish! Kit includes razor, 10 blades, soap, comb and STROP for "new-blade" smoothness every shave. Switch to easier shaving.

Mail \$2.50 direct, if not available at dealers. Money back guarantee. Strop alone \$1.00.
DURHAM-ENDERS RAZOR CORP., Dept. A, MYSTIC, CONN.



WHAT'S A NUT FOR?

A nut is an important type of fastening.

It draws things together. It holds them. It is removable and replaceable.

But its chief job is to hold. If it ever loosens and lets go, it's not a good nut.

An Elastic Stop Nut always stays put. It grips fast without extra locking pins or gadgets. It locks anywhere on the bolt. And even severe vibration won't break its hold. Until you want to take it off it's on for good.

The reason is the elastic collar in the top. This collar squeezes between and around the

bolt threads. It hugs them with an unyielding grip. Since it is elastic you can use the nut over and over again.

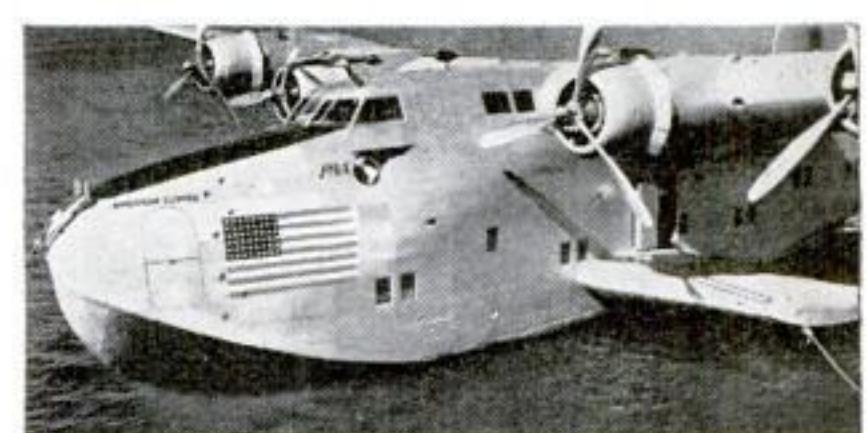
Today Elastic Stop Nuts are used by billions in building airplanes. A single bomber uses more than 50,000. That is because they are so secure and safe.

After a while you'll see these Esna nuts on many of the things you buy. You can tell them by their red collar.

And you'll know that the car, refrigerator, radio or whatever it is, will be safer, last longer, and need less service.

OK'D FOR THE RESPONSIBLE JOBS

When Pan-American's great Boeing Clippers come home, they get a thorough going over. A swarm of skilled mechanics in 8-hour shifts have the Clipper ready to go again in 60 hours. The many thousands of Elastic Stop Nuts that fasten these ships cut inspection and servicing time and contribute greatly to their quick "turn-around."



ESNA

TRADE MARK OF
ELASTIC STOP NUT CORPORATION OF AMERICA

ELASTIC STOP NUTS

Lock fast to make things last
UNION, NEW JERSEY AND LINCOLN, NEBRASKA



What every woman driver should know about tomorrow's Pennsylvania

Women drivers are winning the respect of the nation today piloting military vehicles, trucks and buses as easily as they drive the old family car. They're learning more about tire performance under tough going—and every one of them who rides on today's Pennsylvanias knows there is no better tire on the road.

When a woman driver looks ahead to tomorrow's high-speed driving, she knows she will want tires that hold the road better and stop faster than any tires made today. The silent vacuum cups of Tomorrow's Pennsylvania are a patented road-gripping, fast-stop, non-skid feature which no other tire will have—and that's why, after victory, you'll see more women drivers riding on the new Pennsylvania Silent Vacuum Cup Tire.

Your Pennsylvania dealer will help you make the tires you have today last longer. Let him repair or recap them when necessary. He's a good man to know. Pennsylvania Rubber Company, Jeannette, Pennsylvania.

548



PENNSYLVANIA TIRES

MANUFACTURED BY THE ORIGINATORS OF THE

Silent Vacuum Cup Tire

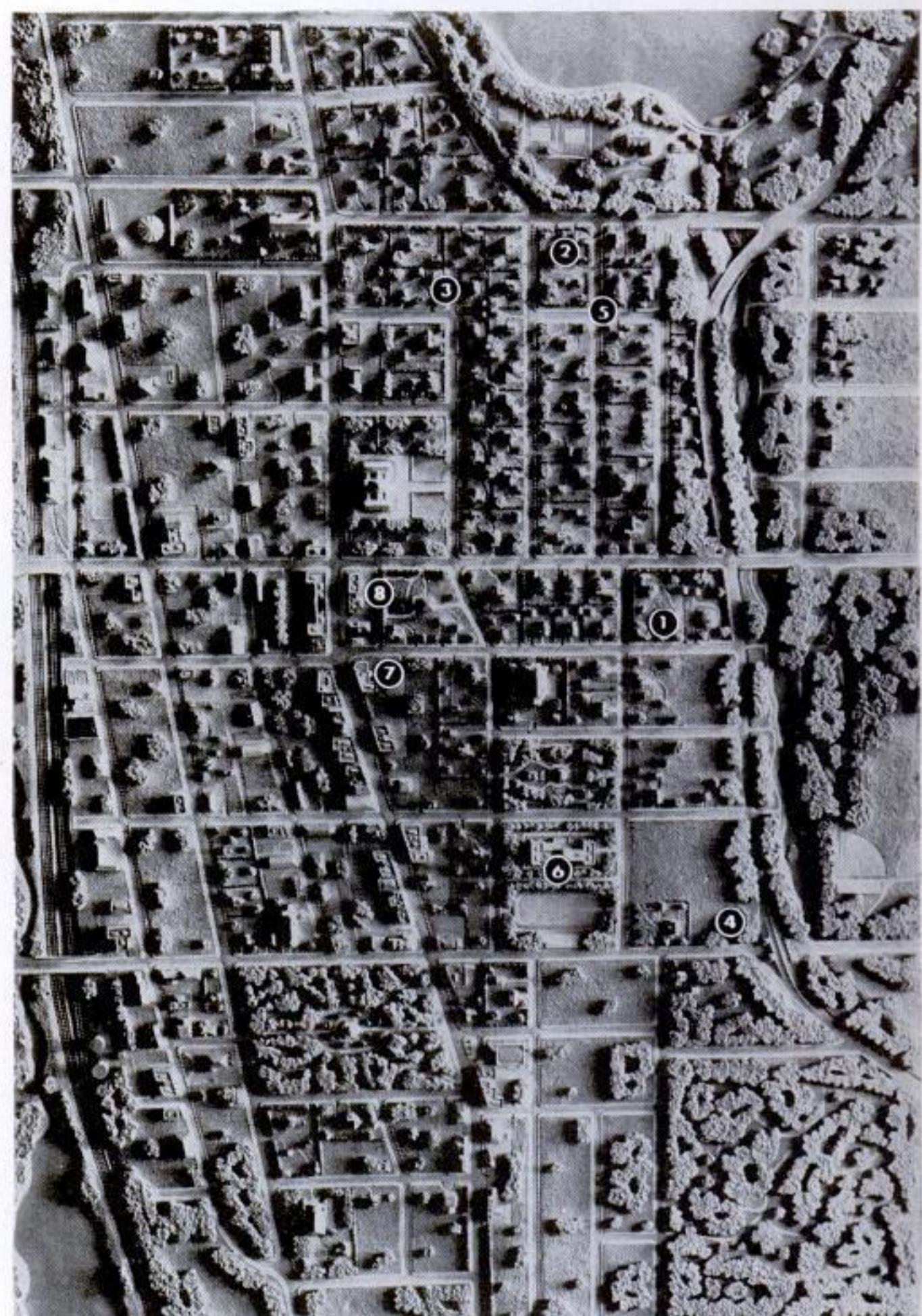


VACUUM CUPS RELEASE SILENTLY



PICTURES TO THE EDITORS

CONTINUED



MAP OF CENTERVILLE GUIDES AUTHOR OF ALDRICH FAMILY RADIO DRAMAS

HENRY ALDRICH'S TOWN

Sirs:

In the six years that Clifford Goldsmith has been writing The Aldrich Family radio program he has become progressively confused on the location of his characters. Since he manages to get Henry and Homer into enough trouble without also getting them helplessly lost, he has had this bas-relief map made of Centerville. On

it he can now locate the houses of (1) Henry, (2) Kathleen Anderson, (3) Homer Brown, (4) Charlie Clark, (5) Agnes Lawson and (6) the Centerville School, (7) De Haven's Drug Store, (8) Sam Aldrich's law office.

LESTER GOTTLIEB

New York, N. Y.



CLOSE-UP SHOWS HENRY LIVES FIVE BLOCKS FROM HOMER'S GIRL AGNES

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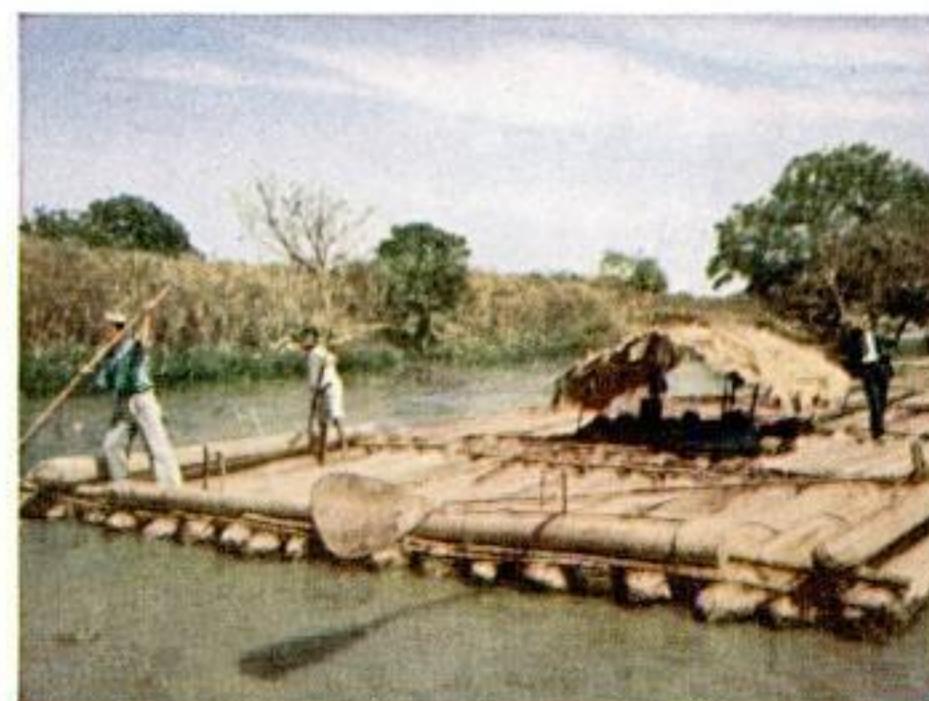
HOT TIME near LATITUDE ZERO



1 "After seeing a mere street fire in Guayaquil," writes a Canadian Club Whisky fan, "even a three-alarm back in the States will seem tame. This Ecuadorean port treats you to all the usual thrills, plus the world's most colorful fire department. It tackles a blaze with the precision of troops at drill."



2 "Another thing that struck me was the cacao—source of chocolate and cocoa—drying in the streets. Cacao is Ecuador's big money crop . . . but many others are begging for development."



3 "One such crop is the light and buoyant balsa wood, floated down from the highlands in rafts complete with crew's accommodations. Most balsa today goes to the Allies' airplane plants."



4 "Panagra, affiliate of Pan American Airways, which flies Ecuador's war materials north will fly peacetime vacationists to Ecuador—in 18 hours' flying from almost anywhere in the States."



5 "Being in Ecuador, I naturally visited the Equator at the monument up near Quito and lifted a toast in—of all wonders—Canadian Club!"
Once the war is over, you will find it even easier than now to visit Latin America. There you will find Canadian Club again. This whisky is light as Scotch, rich as rye, satisfying as bourbon

—yet there is no other whisky in all the world that tastes like Canadian Club. It is equally satisfying in mixed drinks and highballs; so you can stay with Canadian Club all evening long—in cocktails before dinner and tall ones after. • That's why Canadian Club is the largest-selling imported whisky in the United States.

IN 87 LANDS NO OTHER WHISKY TASTES LIKE

"Canadian Club"

Distilled and bottled at Walkerville, Canada. Imported by Hiram Walker & Sons Inc., Peoria, Ill. Blended Canadian Whisky. 90.4 proof
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Have a "Coke" = Soldier, refresh yourself



...or a way to relax in camp

From southern camps with their moss-hung cypresses to camps near the north woods, there's one place soldiers can relax—the Post Exchange. There they settle down to "shoot the breeze" together. *Have a "Coke"*, they say. Coca-Cola is a refreshing reminder of what they left behind. On "Company Street" in camp as on Main Street at home,

Coca-Cola stands for *the pause that refreshes*.

In your own refrigerator, ice-cold bottles of Coca-Cola are a symbol of a friendly way of living.

* * *

Our fighting men meet up with Coca-Cola many places overseas. Coca-Cola has become a globe-trotter "since way back when". Even with war, Coca-Cola today is bottled right on the spot in over 35 allied and neutral nations.



"Coke" = Coca-Cola
It's natural for popular names to acquire friendly abbreviations. That's why you hear Coca-Cola called "Coke".

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